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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Conciliation Wins Friends

Germany, Italy Temporize

Capital, Labor Conferring

¶ **Conciliation becomes** a popular term. A heartening word, breathing of good fellowship, it is worthy of much contemplation. Because individuals, seeking the straight way to the solution of differences, have found in conciliation a practical method, industry and diplomacy now employ it with expectancy. Since it has been brought to bear on strikes in America and on warfare in Europe a more hopeful light plays over both those turbulent scenes.

¶ **While Germany** and Italy declined to undertake immediate legislation for the prevention of alien participation in the Spanish civil war, as Franco-British proposals request, both fascist countries concede a point by agreeing to support the non-intervention committee's efforts to build a diplomatic fence about Spain over which no warlike sympathizers may climb.

¶ **Reservations accompanying** the offer operate to postpone the time of conciliation. Germany demands, and Italy echoes—as their price for participation in the ban—that all other powers agree on non-intervention. Paris officials take the hopeful attitude that the German and Italian responses open the way to further negotiations, and London opinion is that, if the two fascist governments are without guile in their offers, the way may be found to conformance with their demands. This is Europe's opportunity to register its vote for or against war. Conciliation leads peaceward. Intolerance leads chaos-ward.

¶ **The same is true** of the General Motors strike situation. The salt of conciliation has been pointed out, discussed. Both sides know where to find it. The yeast is in the dough, even though the bread of agreement seems slow to rise. Perhaps the chill in the air consequent to the obdurate attitude taken by corporation and union alike toward surrender of power has something to do with it. However, Governor Murphy of Michigan, and James F. Dewey, conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, confer with leaders of both factions, and a joint conference seems indicated. Again conciliation will be introduced.

¶ **And the public?** Why, the public chorues: "We want cars!" It's willing to spend the money that feeds the mills that feed the bosses who feed the workers. And since it has something to offer, it feels that it has something to say. It doesn't like the looks of the score board: Twenty-odd plants idle; 76,000 men idle. It feels that this is no time for either bosses or workers to sit. Its good will is being sorely tried. Out of impasses like this can come government intervention as the result of public demand. Democracies do not like the sound of that term. But people want what they want when they want it, and today they want no interference with employment.

¶ **Conciliation is** recognized in international trade, too. Japanese exports of textiles to the United States have complicated America's industrial picture, threatened the living standards of her textile workers, threatened to disrupt the fair-price code. To Yokohama comes an American textile mission, seeking a basis of compromise with Japanese textile leaders.

¶ **Safeguards against war** continue to be discussed in America. Senator Sheppard of Texas, and Representative Hill of Alabama issue a statement that public hearings will be held on their bill to take the profits out of war. Their universal service law would outlaw profiteering automatically in case of war. None but the greedy want conciliation there.

¶ **A sort of fiscal conciliation** appears, likewise. The President's annual budget message holds out expectations for a national budget finding equipoise on the seesaw of American income and expenditures. It has appeared sometimes during the past four years that conciliation between the red and the black figures on the federal ledger was growing more remote with each summing up. But Mr. Roosevelt promises Congress that in 1939 the budget will be all black. Of course, the nation's prosperity must be consolidated to bring this about, and a nation's prosperity depends upon the balance of her citizens.

¶ **Christopher Morley,** author, poet, essayist, debates the value of newspapers with his brother Felix, editor of the Washington Post. The poet advises the public to "read your newspaper two or three days late . . . by that time the truths will appear." Privately he confesses that he reads this newspaper every day. May the top buttons on our vest stand this strain: Says he: "The Monitor is as good six months from the time of its publication as it is the day it is published." We have nothing to conciliate with that splendid fellow Morley.

Major Events in the Making Vie for Capital Headlines; Child Labor Law in Spotlight

President and Congress Start Machinery to Solve Problems of Budget, Neutrality, 'Streamlined' NRA and Host of Other National Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Washington had the tingling feeling today of great events astir as major developments in half a dozen legislative and executive fields crowded on one another's heels and jostled one another for the headines.

On top of President Roosevelt's budget message, read in both Houses at noon, and in the midst of the flurry of discussion over the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt exerted new pressure for a specific child-labor amendment in letters addressed to Governors-elect of 19 states.

The Senate, meanwhile, promptly paved the way for final affixing of signatures on the emergency munitions embargo to Spain, after "missing the boat" in the case of the Mar Cantibrico.

Set Legislative Course

Then came highly important Democratic moves in filling vacancies on committees which decide the legislative course in the coming two years; a burst of comment on the budget, which places a balance finally in sight; a torrent of new bills for later discussion and debate; informal comment on the proposed new "streamlined" NRA, and half a dozen other major developments which would each and all have made headlines in the dull days of last week.

Several developments added to the growing question mark in Washington over relationship between courts and executive. One was Mr. Roosevelt's specific recommendation to Governors on the child labor law, which now requires enactment by 12 states to become the twenty-second amendment to the Constitution.

Landon Asks Embargo

Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Mr. Roosevelt's erstwhile opponent, by a coincidence, got to bat first on this subject, in a letter received and released yesterday by Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging embargo on child labor through the avenue just opened up in the Supreme Court's decision in the Kentucky whip and collar case.

While welcoming Governor Landon's continuing support for a ban on child labor, a disposition seemed to exist among constitutional authorities in Congress that an amendment would be required. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho

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Peace Blocked In Auto Strike By Two Issues

Evacuation of Plants and Union Recognition Are Demanded

Piecework Accord

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan conferred first with General Motors Corporation officials and then with union leaders today, in continuation of earlier mediation efforts which had lasted until 3 a. m. No formula has been agreed upon for solving the questions of union recognition and of evacuating the plants, which still bar the way to formal strike negotiations. Governor Murphy also revealed he had "been in touch with the White House," though not with President Roosevelt.

At Baltimore, Md., 1200 workers of two Chevrolet plants expressed their "complete satisfaction with past and present working conditions and wages, "and with the consideration which the management had given them in past dealings.

Chevrolet plants meanwhile prepare to close, bringing the total of idle General Motors workers from 76,000 to an estimated 100,000 by nightfall in more than 20 plants. A sit-down strike begins at the Cadillac plant where 5000 are employed. At Washington, John L. Lewis confers with Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, "just to discuss the situation."

General Motors Willing To Drop Piecework In All Its Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 8—One of the chief causes of friction and misunderstanding in the automobile industry, the piece-work system of pay, will be dropped by General Motors Corporation if its workers wish, it is informally stated at company headquarters.

Abolition of all piece-work systems of pay and substitution of a straight hourly rate was on the list of eight demands presented by the Automobile Workers' Union, members of which are on strike.

Speed Up Charge

While this question is incidental to the dominating issue of union organization, piecework has disturbed workers not only in the automobile but in other mass-production industries. It is a common charge that fast workers are encouraged to lift the pace to a new high level. And then the piece rate is cut, so output is increased without an equitable advance in pay.

Complications and uncertainties in figuring a day's wages at piecework also have provoked discontent, in contrast to the assurance of pay by the hour. On the other hand, speedy workers like the opportunity of multiplying their earnings beyond the average.

Position Outlined

Whatever the merits of the varying claims, General Motors will give its employees the kind of pay system they prefer. The company's position is outlined by a company official in a conversational way as follows:

"Sixty per cent of the cars produced by General Motors are not on a piece-work basis but on a straight day rate. The tendency of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Negotiators in Automobile Strike

By a Staff Artist

William S. Knudsen
Vice-President, General Motors Corporation

By a Staff Artist

James F. Dewey
Federal Government Conciliator

President Sees Budget in Full Balance by '39

Puts Great Reliance on Increasing Revenue by Continued Recovery

Estimates Are Rosy

Relief and Recovery Figures Cut but Defense and Departmental Costs Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A national budget balanced in the next fiscal year—1938—except for debt reduction, and fully balanced in 1939 was promised to Congress today by President Roosevelt in his annual budget message. His fiscal estimates, glowing with expectation of expanded revenues, have sharply cut figures for recovery and relief, but show regular departmental expenditures and national defense materially increased.

Here are some of the relevant, and eloquent, figures for the three fiscal years under consideration: 1936 actual, 1937 estimated, and the rosy hopes for 1938—the first full year in President Roosevelt's second term.

1938	
Receipts	$7,293,607,197
Expenditures	7,695,122,254
Recovery and relief	1,853,153,913
Civil departments	708,392,178
National defense (Including emergency PWA allocations)	991,598,000
Deficit	402,515,057
Increase in national debt	None
National debt	35,901,543,494
1937	
Receipts	$5,828,150,719
Expenditures	8,480,804,493
Recovery and relief	2,816,187,100
Civil departments	649,538,698
National Defense (Including emergency PWA allocations)	964,847,890
Deficit	2,652,653,774
Increase in national debt	1,348,906,660
National debt	35,026,543,494
1936	
Receipts	$4,115,956,615.13
Expenditures	8,879,798,257.61
Recovery and relief	2,776,796,468.51
Civil departments	572,580,751.82
National defense (Including emergency PWA allocations)	911,685,749.11
Deficit	4,763,841,642.48
Increase in national debt	4,360,601,492.48
National debt	33,778,543,493.73

Back to Normality

Thus finally, in 1938, President Roosevelt definitely points his finger at the time when the national debt will cease mounting. The current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1937, is the last in which he contemplates adding to the national debt.

So, in what the President calls the layman's sense, the budget will be balanced in 1938 if his expectations come true. The expectations are based upon at least three major variables—or hopes. They are: (1) that revenues will reach $7,200,000,000; (2) that relief necessities will not exceed $1,500,000,000; (3) that Congress will not devise new tasks and make new appropriations without providing taxation to pay for them or reducing other expenses to make up.

Morgenthau Safe So Far

So far, Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury has been on the safe side in his estimates of revenues, except where the Supreme Court stepped in and invalidated various taxes. Therefore, his experts were presumably conservative in figuring their 1938 revenues at the all-time high of $7,293,607,197. This year is the first to reflect fully the undistributed profits tax, or the regular personal income tax on dividends distributed toward the end of 1936 to avoid the profits tax.

In an interesting discussion on recovery and revenues, printed in the budget itself, the Treasury experts point out that "in periods of rising business, for example, profits and incomes rise much more than proportionately to the volume of business."

But there is a lag between the time income is earned and the time revenues are collected.

As for the other variables which may upset the President's plans for a balanced budget, more doubt exists. Relief and recovery are estimated at $1,853,153,913. This compares with estimated $2,816,157,000 in 1937 and actual $2,776,796,468.51 in 1936. The increase between these two latter years was due largely to drought expenditures in the summer of 1936, which totaled about $165,000,000.

Had the drought not occurred, President Roosevelt argues in his budget message that the actual costs in 1937 would have been about $125,000,000 less than in the previous year. His estimated cut in 1938, therefore, is nearly a billion dollars below 1937.

Such a sizable drop in relief needs can be achieved, President Roosevelt frankly tells Congress, only if American business re-employs many now on the relief rolls.

Then There Is Congress

The third variable is Congress. Already, the Administration has flung its support behind two costly new policies: relief of tenant farming and better housing. Both objectives were concretely singled out by the President in his message on the state of the Union.

Estimates for annual cost of a tenant-farmer relief program range from about $50,000,000 a year up. Housing plans also can cost almost anything the Administration desires to spend.

Congress may also think up other ways of spending money, and may or may not provide taxes to pay as they go.

Text of President's Budget Message and Sidelights of Budget: Page

AAA Plan Hinted To Retain Power In Federal Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Ignoring the Supreme Court's edict that "agriculture is purely a local matter," federal farm chiefs are hinting to state legislatures that the National Government hopes to keep power over the soil indefinitely.

The present farm law, enacted following the court's overthrow of the Agricultural Adjustment Act a year ago, contains a provision requiring that administration be transferred to the states by Jan. 1, 1938. With 43 legislatures scheduled to meet this month, state officials have naturally been seeking advice from the Department of Agriculture as to necessity of meeting this requirement and the type of state legislation that should be enacted.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has informed all inquirers that he will ask Congress either to repeal the provision for returning power over agriculture to the states in 1938 or to postpone the date it becomes effective.

Problems Called National

"Operation of a national farm program under 48 different sets of auspices is not now practicable," he declared. "The problems of agricultural prices, income and competitive exploitation of soil have aspects which are more national than local and have no regard whatever for state lines."

Reminded that the provision under discussion was inserted in the 1936 soil conservation and domestic allotment act so as to improve its chance of being declared constitutional, Mr. Wallace declined to say whether he thought the Supreme Court was more likely to approve it now than it would have been a year ago.

The Secretary said that expressions of skepticism as to the prac-

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Dr. Frank Ousted; Students Besiege Gov. La Follette

MADISON, Wis., Jan 8 (AP)—Police were called today to eject University of Wisconsin students, demonstrating against the ouster of the president, Dr. Glenn Frank, from Gov. Philip F. La Follette's office. They had marched from the campus and broke up a press conference he was holding.

The students, estimated at nearly 1000 by onlookers, marched from the university campus to the Governor's office after they had been harangued by speakers, including a young woman, a last year's graduate, who cried:

"Are you going to stand by like a group of moral cowards?"

The students created so much disorder in the executive chambers Governor La Follette called upon the Madison police department for help. Col. Charles Dow, secretary to the Governor, was barricaded in his office to keep the students out.

Police cleared all of the demonstrators out of the anteroom and a committee of two was admitted to see the Governor.

Students Snake Dance

The Chief Executive agreed, after talking to the committee, to address the students in the Tate Assembly Chamber. Quiet was restored promptly after this assurance, and the students moved to the assembly room.

Governor La Follette, addressing the students, refused to promise consideration of their demands for reinstatement of Dr. Frank.

The Governor told the student demonstrators he had invited President James Conant of Harvard University to come to Madison to determine whether politics had motivated Dr. Frank's dismissal.

Dr. Conant declined, Governor La Follette added.

Two hundred students milled through Bascom Hall on the campus

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British Plan Neutrality Time Limit

Unilateral Action Seen as Next Move for Spanish Peace

Replies Bring Mo[illegible]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—Following a council of ministers held here today, Great Britain intends to propose that a date shall now be fixed when non-interventionist governments will respectively make it illegal for their nationals to go to Spain to help either side in the civil war, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

Britain also intends, as soon as possible, to put forward a new plan of her own for controlling the dispatch of men and arms to Spain. This would supersede the plan put forward recently by the International Non-Intervention Committee, which is clearly impracticable.

Not Reich's Course

The British proposals will be submitted through the ordinary diplomatic channels despite the fact the Reich in its reply to the Anglo-French proposal indicates that it considers the non-intervention committee to be the proper body to deal with this question. Britain's reason is understood to be a desire to avoid the opportunity for further delay through carefully staged wrangling with the Soviet delegates over past failures to observe the non-intervention agreement and the respective Bolshevist and Fascist aims in Spain.

Britain in Best Position

The British decision to bring forward its own control plan is due to the realization in Whitehall that Britain is really the only European country which has never been accused of lack of impartiality by either Germany or Russia, Burgos or Valencia. It is therefore felt that though it is essential to maintain close cooperation with France—which has been a feature of Anglo-French diplomacy since Léon Blum came to power — nevertheless any new scheme would come best from Britain alone.

Saar Plebiscite

Whitehall has not forgotten the success which attended her proposal to hold a watching brief through the league, and with the help of other neutrals during the months preceding the Saar plebiscite. It is believed here that if the British Government could evolve a similar scheme now for controlling non-intervention in Spain, not only will Spain cease to be an international problem and the civil war come to an end sooner, but also a precedent may be established for dealing with other European disputes.

German Activities In Morocco Arouse Concern in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 8—French official circles feel that the German and Italian notes on the problem of prohibiting "volunteers" in Spain offer a possible basis for further discussion by the International Non-Intervention Committee in London.

Italy and Germany have accepted "in principle" the Franco-British project for rendering nonintervention in Spain effective, according to the official French interpretation of the replies today. But it is admitted in governmental quarters here that the attached reservations and conditions are such as to make it appear that the real aim of the notes is solely to gain time.

France, however, has now become seriously concerned over another aspect of the Spanish crisis. A conference at the Quai d'Orsay last night, which included certain military and naval chiefs, studied the problem raised by German infiltration into Spanish Morocco, which in official circles here is believed to have gone so far as to constitute a grave threat to the integrity of the sultanate.

The French Government is reported to possess evidence that the Germans plan to install themselves in Spanish Morocco and either to attempt to keep it or to use their position there as a bargaining point in demanding other colonies.

Mexico Sets Rules For Reshipping Arms

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Jan. 8

Mexico opened her ports today for conditional reshipment of United States arms to Spain.

Ernest Hidalgo, acting Secretary of State, said that recent events caused the Mexican Government to modify its policy prohibiting such reshipments.

"We cannot, of course, impede shipments of arms for which the United States has given its approval. We can only hold shipments when the Government of the country of their origin disapproves."

A licensed shipment of $4,507,000 of war supplies would be permitted through Mexico en route to Spain, Señor Hidalgo said, "if the license is not canceled before the arms enter Mexico."

President Signs Embargo on Arms Bound for Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — A special resolution embargoing munitions shipments to Spain became law today with President Roosevelt's signature.

The measure was hurried to the White House and signed within a few minutes after Vice-President Garner affixed his signature at the opening of the Senate's session.

The resolution provides a $10,000 fine or five years imprisonment or both for anyone who should: "Export arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain, or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain, for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain."

"Implements of war," are defined as all commodities listed by the President in his proclamation of April 10, 1936, forbidding munition shipments for use in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Military and nonmilitary planes and parts are listed as such commodities in the proclamation.

The embargo will continue until "in the judgment of the President the condition described in this resolution has ceased to exist."

United States "regretfully" orders two battleships in naval race: Page 3.

International Law Held Injured by Seizures Off Spain

Sets Precedents

By Lord Strabolgi
One of Britain's Leading Authorities on Naval Matters

LONDON, Jan. 8—Events of the Spanish civil war have done more in the last few weeks to destroy established international laws at sea than in any other conflict for centuries. Even in the World War attempts were made by German submarine commanders to keep within the law by declaring a blockade. There is no blockade in Spain, but the established law has been violated.

The two leading naval powers—the United States and Great Britain—are vitally affected. As owners of important merchant fleets both powers in the past have always stood up for neutral rights and both have an interest in maintaining established customs and the laws of visit, search and capture at sea.

New Precedents

Precedents are being established which if unchallenged will seriously affect the future rights of mariners sailing the seas on their lawful occasions. The fact that Germany and Italy have "recognized" the rebel government of Gen. Francisco Franco does not affect the principle. This so-called recognition of rebels who have not even establisned themselves is of itself unprecedented. No belligerent rights have been granted to either side in the civil war by Britain or America.

The arrest of the steamer Palos and the confiscation of her contraband by Basque Loyalists was legal, if it took place within territorial waters and illegal if it took place outside such waters.

Question of Fact

That is a question of fact and in a regular state of war it would be adjudicated in a prize court. Without belligerency, there are no prize courts, but the matter should have been adjudicated in ordinary Spanish courts or at the international court at The Hague.

What was grossly illegal was the seizure by German warships of two Spanish merchant vessels and the attempted seizure of a third as reprisals.

Supposing these ships had American goods on board. American shippers could have expected their Government to sue the German Government for damages.

The Franco rebels have given notice that they have sown minefields off the Spanish ports in territory held by the Spanish Government.

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Economics in the News

The Closed Shop—Root Issue in the Automobile Industry—Collective Bargaining Already Assured and Still Functioning

By H. B. E.

When spokesmen for the strikers in the automobile industry say they are merely trying to win for labor the right to bargain collectively, they are giving to a "collective bargaining" a meaning all their own. To them, the phrase means bargaining by the representatives of one union. What they want, in short, is a closed shop.

But collective bargaining may be frustrated, not achieved, by a closed shop. It all depends upon whether the one union is the choice of all the workers.

Suppose, for instance, that Homer Martin's United Automobile Workers Union represents only 25 per cent of the workers. I do not say that this is the proportion. In the absence of a free election, nobody can tell; but we do know that it is a mushroom organization which cannot possibly have enlisted more than a quarter of the workers. Shall the remaining 75 per cent be represented by the delegates of the 25 per cent? Such a course would simply rob the 75 per cent of their contract with their employers for bargaining purposes. It would be the negation of economic democracy. Surely there can be no collective bargaining separate from the men who do the bargaining.

True collective bargaining, according to President Roosevelt on March 25, 1934, means bargaining by representatives freely chosen by all the workers.

This was the aim of the automobile settlement in 1934. For that purpose Mr. Roosevelt set up an Automobile Labor Board which sat from March 29, 1934, to June 16, 1935, when the Schechter decision put it out of business. The board held elections for the purpose of allowing the workers to pick their bargaining representatives. It charged an election official with full responsibility for administering the voting through all its stages. He was Dr. Frances E. Ross, professor of accounting at the University of Michigan. Dr. Ross, with the help of a trained staff, supervised the elections in more than 60 plants located all the way between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

No objection was raised either to the procedure or to the result. Of all the labor elections held in recent years, this was the freest and fairest.

Then the bargaining agencies were set up. They continued to function under the watchful eye of the Labor Board till the board itself was dissolved. Did collective bargaining then cease? Not in the slightest; according to those who represent neither employers nor employees it has continued to flourish in the industry.

And the bargaining has accomplished some notable results. For instance, the rate of wage has been raised from an average of 73.6 cents an hour in 1935 to 76.9 cents an hour in 1936. This latter figure tops the 1929 average, which was 72.9 cents. Average hours worked are still below 40 per week. The average for the year is 38, as compared with 45.6 in 1929.

But the bargaining agencies are too representative to suit Mr. Martin's union. The union wishes to pull down the fair system built up in 1934, and monopolize the bargaining. If the workers have changed their minds about their representatives, there ought to be new elections; but one doubts whether the noise in Michigan is really indicative of a change of mind.

Mr. Martin is the head man in the United Automobile Workers of America. The organization is of such a recent growth that it does not appear in the 1934 ballot under that name. There is the Associated Automobile Workers of America and the Auto Workers Union. Out of 163,150 votes, however, the former obtained only 3.7 per cent, and the latter less than 1 per cent. And yet this U. A. W. A. presumes to speak for the entire industry. The object is plain: a closed shop regime would intimidate the workers not belonging to the sole bargaining agency to join it, and, what is more important, to pay dues.

Drink-Equipped 'Gas' Station New Menace to Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Setting up their dangerous partnership along innumerable country roads, gasoline and alcohol are making a new highway problem. The nation has had none just like it before. In quantities hitherto unknown, beer, wine, ale and sometimes whisky are being sold along with gas and oil to motorists as they stop by the roadside.

Mixing of these proverbially irreconcilable liquids is undoubtedly contributing to the multiplying menace of drunken drivers and their traffic accidents.

In many states it has become easy to drink and drive.

Market Broadens

As the rural market for liquor broadens, stories mentioning the combination of gasoline and "booze" trickle into the newspapers. These reports are beginning to catch the notice of observant spokesmen of the oil industry. Here and there an oil leader is recognizing that a fresh source of accidents is expanding, and grants that he expects to hear more of it.

What's new is this:

1. Standard types of business in the country, with their gasoline pump outside, none of which used to be associated with liquor, are now taking on intoxicants as a sideline. Generally their wet goods are limited to malted liquors. Hard liquors, such as whisky and gin, can also occasionally be picked up.

In Small Towns

These alcohol outlets include little highway lunch stands, restaurants, grocery stores, chicken dinner houses, candy stores, tourist cabin camps, soft drink stands, general stores, etc., as well as an infrequent filling station.

Pairing of oil and intoxicants is

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'Volunteer' Ban Thrown Back On Non-Intervention Powers; Reich and Italy Non-Committal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—The predominant feeling in Whitehall after examining the German and Italian replies on the question of the banning of "volunteers" to Spain is that if the two governments concerned really mean busines the conditions they make need not prove an insuperable obstacle to an early agreement.

It is felt here that though Italy may have some justification for calling attention to the fact that she first urged a ban on volunteers as long ago as Aug. 5, it must not be forgotten that exactly a week earlier several Italian military aircraft manned by military airmen had crashed on French-Afican territory en route to help the Spanish rebels.

Pot and Kettle

The attempt on the part of Italy and Germany to clear themselves is in fact seen as at best merely another example of the pot calling the kettle black.

At the same time there is no desire here for recriminations. In the first place, the views of Britain and France on the subject of volunteers have admittedly changed. At the outset it was considered impracticable to restrict the movements of free individuals in a free country. Today, however, there is a definite readiness to do so if the movement of individuals acting under orders from Governments which put less stress on individual liberty are restricted simultaneously.

Want an Agreement

In the second place, it is considered that recriminations might spoil the hopes of agreement and this is the last thing that Britain wants to do. There is strong evidence, however, that if an agreement is not reached soon Downing Street feels that it will be necessary to adopt a firm attitude. The question of resuming liberty action to supply arms to the Valencia Government is not excluded.

Meanwhile, however, it is noted with considerable satisfaction that neither Germany nor Italy any longer insist on the withdrawal of all foreign volunteers from Spain as an essential condition to co-operation.

Impossible Task

While it is easy for governments like those of Berlin, Rome and Moscow to withdraw their auxiliaries acting under orders, it is virtually impossible for Paris and London to force these individuals who have gone to Spain of their own free will to return, except by threatening them with loss of citizenship unless they leave Spain by a certain date—a course which both the British and French Governments would be extremely loath to pursue.

Moreover there is absolutely no way of bringing pressure to bear on German, Italian, Austrian or other exiles who are fighting on the Valencia Government's side in considerable numbers.

Hopeful Signs

It is also noted with pleasure that Italy and Germany are now willing that the ban on volunteers should become effective before other aspects of nonintervention are dealt with, provided the time-lag is not too big.

It is not, of course, overlooked that the sudden tractability of Germany and Italy on this point follows a period in which both of them have been remarkably busy in backing their fancy both with arms and men—in Italy's case alone to the tune of over 10,000 men in 10 days.

The most serious problem which is raised by the replies is felt to lie in the third condition, namely the establishment of "unreservedly effective control of the prohibitions agreed upon, to be carried out on the spot."

If everybody is in earnest, the solution of this problem can be reached. But if there are any mental reservations anywhere, the possibility of stalling the machinery are almost unlimited.

Commends Hull

© Harris & Ewing

Sir Herbert M. Marler
Dominion of Canada's Minister at Washington

Popular Will Held To Rule Relations Of U.S. and Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — Good-neighbor relations between the United States and Canada are due in great measure to the leadership of its statesmen, in the opinion of Sir Herbert M. Marler, the Dominion's Minister in Washington.

"This state of affairs between the United States and Canada has certainly not come about by itself," he declared in an address before the Pilgrims of the United States at a dinner given to him at the Plaza hotel here last night.

Wise Leaders

"The affection, and not fear, which Canada has for this great, rich and populous republic, and the like affection and respect it has for a far less populous country like Canada, have come about due to wise leaders. They have always considered that over all nations is humanity. More than that, they have not dissipated their efforts elsewhere, but have confined them to reasonable boundaries.

"They have in this manner made their efforts effective. They have preserved our respective national characteristics without the slightest interference the one with the other. They have clearly and effectively shown the world that an ideal condition can be created, and has actually been created, between the United States and Canada by confidence, investigation, collective action and representation of the people's will in all matters concerning them."

Promoting Contacts

Sir Herbert referred to the interdependence of the nations today, declaring that they could not live by themselves alone. He remarked that they were affected by dissension and economic difficulties throughout the whole world; and he maintained that to meet these problems, economic contacts should be promoted. He declared lack of employment and poverty to be the underlying causes for this world unrest.

Policy at Buenos Aires

"Correct these economic conditions, or even some of them," he said, "and fear will give place to confidence; strife, to contentment. Economics is nothing more than the study of man and man in society. There can be no question but that in national, as well as in international, activity, the economic elements are the dominating factors."

Sir Herbert paid tribute to President Roosevelt and praised the policy enunciated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires. He spoke strongly and cordially of the ties which bind Canada to the British Commonwealth of Nations, declaring that the King was the link, and that it was re-enforced by the common tradition of the Mother Country and the Dominions.

Liberty Stronger Than Law

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, was another speaker. He, too, mentioned the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, declaring they were "tied together by the ideals of liberty—a principle stronger than any law."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Pilgrims in the United States, presided.

German and Italian Notes

For Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP)—Following is the text of the German reply to the Franco-British proposals to bar foreign volunteers from Spain:

1. The German Government must, first of all, express its unhappy astonishment over the fact that the British and French Governments have considered it a necessary parallel with proceedings of the London non-intervention committee to address for a second time a special and direct appeal to other governments represented on this committee.

Up to Committee

The question of prohibiting participation of foreign volunteers in the Spanish fighting, which constitutes the subject matter of this appeal, is now up for deliberation in the London committee.

It is not evident in what way these deliberations can be furthered by a resort to such diplomatic actions by individual governments.

If, however, the committee's method of deliberation in the Spanish question is regarded as insufficient or inappropriate, then, in the interest of clarity and conformity in the treatment of this question, it would be better to discontinue the committee method altogether.

2. Germany must take exception to the fact that through the new démarche of the British and French Governments the impression was created that Germany was to blame for or falsely understood the problem of volunteers in the Spanish civil war.

The German Government therefore, again points out that it was it and the Italian Government which from the very beginning urged prevention of the departure of volunteer participants in the Spanish fighting, and that it was on the other hand, the British and French Governments which rejected such an embargo.

Powers Approved Volunteers

3. The preliminary attitude of the British and French Governments on this question could be understood only in the sense that both governments saw in the influx of volunteers no illegitimate interference in Spanish affairs.

If both governments now take a different viewpoint, the German Government must seriously ask itself whether the proposed embargo at the present moment would not actually amount to a one-sided advantage for the elements fighting against the National Spanish Government.

After the month-long unrestricted stream of Bolshevist elements to Spain, it is, indeed, difficult to avoid the impression that the embargo now would profit only the Bolshevist side in Spain, which obviously is already sufficiently filled out with foreign volunteers.

Direct and Indirect Aid

4. Inasmuch as the German Government from the very beginning has advocated prevention of the flow of volunteers to Spain, it still is prepared to support all measures serving this purpose.

It must, nevertheless, voice the expectation that now at least all possibilities for direct and indirect intervention in Spanish fighting be once and for all excluded. Therefore, it makes its agreement contingent on the following conditions:

(a) That other participating states shall decide to adopt the same attitude.

(b) That the solution of any other problems connected with indirect intervention be immediately undertaken.

(c) That all participating governments agree to unconditionally effective supervision of agreed-upon prohibitions, which are to be carried out on the spot.

The German Government will instruct its representative on the London committee to conduct further representations on this basis. If agreement cannot be reached in the matter of preventing other forms of indirect intervention, the German Government must reserve the right to reconsider its attitude toward the volunteers question.

The best solution for the volunteers problem would, in the opinion of the German Government, be achieved if it would be possibe to eject from Spain all non-Spanish participants in the fighting—that is, including political agitators and propagandists—in order to thus re-establish the situation of last August.

The German Government would be sincerely gratified if the London committee would immediately consider how such a measure could effectively be carried out.

For its part, the German Government is prepared to co-operate in every way toward this end.

For Italy

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—The text of the most important part of the Italian reply to the Anglo-French effort to curb the flow of volunteers to Spain follows:

The British and French Governments did not consider in past months that the influx of volunteers should have been forbidden as an act of illicit intervention in Spanish affairs. They now adopt instead a different point of view, underlining its urgency.

The Italian Government cannot but point out that, in view of the circumstances at present existing, and in consideration of the entrance in the meantime of foreign volunteers into Spain, the prohibition proposed would have the consequence of solely favoring the faction hostile to the Nationalist Government, now sufficiently reinforced by the foreign element which has strengthened its ranks.

"Disposed to Agree"

The Italian Government, nevertheless, is disposed to agree that the question of volunteers forms an object, as requested, of a special accord which forbids the recruiting and departure of volunteers in the near future.

The Italian Government assumes that the accord proposed by the British Government must have general character, that is, it must be accepted by all governments and be, moreover, put under efficient control so that doubts may not arise as to its full and complete application, control which, for evident reasons, it believes, must be understood to extend to ports and points of access to Spain.

Objects to Method

If today, as in last August, the Italian Government, animated by a spirit of broad collaboration, is induced to agree to the Franco-British proposal, it cannot hide the fact that the method with which the interested governments have up to now treated and continue to treat the question of non-intervention in Spain, a method that is haphazard, limited and partial, can never in its opinion give anything else than inadequate, uncertain and dangerous results.

The Italian Government confirms also on this occasion its conviction as to the efficacy of the method which it has supported from the very beginning, that is, the integral and total treatment of the problem of non-interventon in its direct and indirect form is more than ever necessary.

If the accord on volunteers is not rapidly followed by an accord in regard to all other forms of indirect intervention — particularly with regard to propaganda and financial assistance — and in a manner which furnishes sufficient guarantee for their execution, such circumstances cannot but have repercussions, and the Italian Government will be forced to re-examine the question.

The Italian Government finally has the honor to observe that if it is desired to carry back the question to the limits in which it was last August, if, that is, the governments agree on the opportunity of removing from Spanish territory all non-Spanish combatants, political volunteers, propagandists and agitators, the Italian Government would be ready to give its support to that initiative which the commission on non-intervention in London would immediately examine.

Rome Modifies Tone of Reply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 8—Unison again marks the replies of the two Fascist states to the Franco-British démarche on banning "volunteers" to Spain and observers here are now eagerly watching to see whether Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler will also sing the same tune when it comes to working out the details of the proposals which they have both accepted "in principle."

Germany, so far as is known here, is still determined to do its utmost to prevent the Spanish "Reds" from winning. The Duce, while anxious for General Franco's success in Spain, now has his newly negotiated "gentleman's agreement" with Britain to think of.

Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, has already made it clear that Whitehall disapproves strongly of intervention of any kind in Spain. The Duce, therefore, has now some motive for being more amenable toward the Franco-British standpoint on nonintervention than he has previously been.

Meanwhile Count Galeazzo Ciano's reply sets forth Italian readiness to support any move tending to the removal from Spain of all foreign combatants and political agitators, and to re-examine with other interested powers the whole problem of nonintervention in Spanish affairs, both in its direct and indirect forms.

The Italian reply is a lengthy document, couched in friendly terms, and inspired by the Fascist Government's professed desire to see the Spanish civil war rapidly liquidated without international complications that would plunge Europe into a general conflict.

The reply recalls the attitude assumed by the Italian Government at the outbreak of the civil war in Spain when it insisted that non-intervention should be universal and general, and not restricted to indirect intervention.

In the view of the Fascist Government, a ban imposed on foreign volunteers now would only result in favoring "factions hostile to the National Government"—that is to say, favoring the Largo Caballero Government.

Italy, however, Count Ciano adds, is willing to negotiate an agreement which forbids the recruiting and dispatch of volunteers to Spain. Her participation in such an agreement is, however, conditional to its general acceptance and to an effective control being exercised in Spanish harbors and at other points of entry into Spain.

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Madrid's Defense Rocked by Heavy Fascist Attacks

MADRID, Jan. 8 (AP)—Wavering Government lines held off a fascist attack west of Madrid today while efforts inside the besieged Capital were turned to problems of food and safety in the face of new perils.

Militiamen held their positions south of El Plantio, near the El Escorial highway, and in the Pozuelo del Alarcon and Humeras sectors about five miles west of Madrid, a War Office communique reported.

Every Barricade Manned

The defense junta, co-ordinating military operations and care of the capital's swollen civil population, was faced with a major battle which, one official said, reached across the Manzanares river into University City, the northwest district of Madrid proper.

He said that the fighting, accompanied by a heavy artillery bombardment along the whole front, engulfed the entire sector around the Usera suburb. Tanks stood by in Madrid and every barricade on the capital's west side was manned.

Local Councils Named

Rallying defensive strength, the Government dissolved all municipalities in territory under its control and substituted councils in which all factions in the popular front received representation.

The evacuation committee again took measures to rid danger zones of women and children. It implored non-combatant civilians who are incapable of service at the front to flee to places of safety as far from the embattled Capital as possible.

Sale of Food Controlled

Reorganization of food distribution was undertaken by socialist commissars supervising provisions. They issued decrees particularly regulating the sale of vegetables and other products which must be brought into the city.

Refugees from the Tetuan and Cuatro Caminos districts in the north of the city, sections of Madrid most exposed to attack and bombardment, again swarmed the subways seeking shelter.

The fighting centered south of El Plantio, to the west of Madrid and only a few miles from its outskirts, after Government troops fell back a short distance toward the city and reorganized their lines.

Insurgent airplanes bombed the socialist lines but a Government counter-offensive prevented the fascists from sustaining their drive.

Fascist Fliers Report Streams of Refugees Fleeing From Madrid

WITH FASCISTS, ON MADRID OUTSKIRTS, Jan. 8 (AP)—Fascist insurgents drove at Madrid's defenses all along the southern and western edges of the city today after fighting their way across a bristling line of 20 "magnificent" trenches.

Gen. Francisco Franco's battalions took the fortifications at bayonet point.

The Government defenders' determined resistance, insurgent commanders said, forced them to charge time and time again with bayonets and nand grenades before they finished the mop-up campaign started two days ago with the capture of Las Rozas on the El Escorial highway.

In late fighting yesterday they cleaned out all of the country around Casa de Campo Park which previously had been occupied.

There the Socialist militia massed tanks and artillery in the front lines alongside the infantry and in a violent attack attempted to drive out the insurgents.

The Government forces were driven from the park, however, with scarcely time enough to pick up their wounded.

Insurgent aviators reported the evacuation of the Escorial and Guadarrama mountain passes was well under way.

Belgian Ultimatum Goes to Spain For Killing of Diplomat

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP)—Belgium served a sharp ultimatum on the Spanish Socialist Government today, giving it 48 hours to deliver with military honors the body of Baron Jacques De Borchgrave, allegedly slain embassy secretary in Madrid, and submit apologies and pay a $35,000 indemnity.

If Spain fails to comply with the demands, it was indicated Belgium will sever diplomatic relations and possibly submit the case to the Hague international court.

The slaying of the young diplomat, who was first secretary of the embassy, has aroused great indignation here where he was very popular.

The Baron was said at the time to be ten miles from the front lines visiting wounded Belgians of the International Brigade.

A senate committee investigating the incident was told Belgian volunteers had revolted because they had not been paid and were shot.

Reich-Italian Joint Reply Raises New Issues on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 8—Germany's reply to the Anglo-French proposals regarding banning of "volunteers" in the Spanish civil war was received in London and Paris yesterday. While expressing agreement "in principle," it demands such rigorous control in future as to neutralise its practical effect, according to well-informed circles here today.

The only ray of hope which one diplomat here can see in the reply was that acceptance "in principle" would at least prevent the dispatch of anything like a German expeditionary force to Spain but would not hinder the further dispatch of volunteers.

Change of Heart

The surprise and indignation expressed in Germany's reply at the urgent representations made for a speedy answer by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is re-echoed in today's press, which also stresses what it describes as the "naïveté" of the Anglo-French proposals in trying to make scape-goats of Germany and Italy when these two countries proposed the banning of volunteers last August, and France and Britain refused. In the interval, says the German press, the Bolsheviks of Russia have been able to pour help of all kinds into Spain. Had France and Britain, even at the sacrifice of certain political sympathies, yielded in time to the continuous German-Italian suggestion, much bloodshed would have been saved, it is maintained here.

Reich's Attitude Clear

The present Anglo-French action might lead some Germans to misunderstand the real issue, one paper claims, and at great length explains that though Germany's attitude from the beginning has been crystal-clear, yet it is necessary to guard against the impression that Germany has raised any difficulties in this issue. The difficulties, it declares, are due to other states having closed their eyes to the question of volunteers for so long.

Silent on Aid to Rebels

The last few months of the Spanish civil war, to judge from German comments, foreign aid has been given only to the Valencia Government, since not a word is said about any help given by Italy and Germany to General Franco's insurgent forces. In fact, while the world press reports fully the landing of these troops in Cadiz and other Spanish ports, the German press and radio ignore all this and every newspaper comment is so framed as to avoid any mention of them—in fact to imply that there are no German "volunteers" in Spain at all.

Eden Caused Embarrassment

That Mr. Eden's urgent request for an immediate reply from Germany has caused some embarrassment here is revealed in this morning's comments in the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government organ.

"It was particularly comical, not to use a stronger expression," the Beobachter writes, "that Mr. Eden should want to play the role of 'Express Angel of Peace' by adding a second 'urgent' demand to his already unnecessary inquiry."

Germany Demands More

Changed conditions in the Spanish civil war and increased aid given meanwhile to the "Reds," have now made it clear, according to this paper, that the agreement on the volunteer question cannot any longer be regarded as a guarantee for a speedy end of that war, so that Germany today demands still more.

Germany's desire to end its intervention only when the Bolsheviks are expelled from Spain is expressed in the last paragraph of this article, which says:

"If the Non-Intervention Committee powers earnestly desire to contribute to the early pacification of Spain, it is no longer sufficient merely to prevent the flow of volunteers to the Red front. That country which has been bled white, must as soon as possible be freed from the international rabble which has settled there during the past months and erected a Jewish Asiatic reign of terror, according to instructions from Moscow. This is the clear conclusion which Germany draws from the present Spanish situation and it agrees with Italy as to the most appropriate policy.

They Must Prove It

"Now Paris and London must prove that their peace action has a real and serious background. Afterward the joint efforts of the European states should soon succeed in ending the Bolshevist terror there."

People abroad who imagined that yesterday's notes constitute an important step toward the agreement of all parties concerned not to send more troops to Spain have underestimated Germany's determination to carry through this struggle against what the Reich characterizes as "world Bolshevism" on Spanish battlegrounds—especially at the present moment when General Franco's forces are reported to be making progress around Madrid.

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U. S. Navy Enters Race In Battleship Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—With repeated expressions of regret and insistence that the blame lies with other nations, President Roosevelt today formally and officially entered the United States in the new world battleship building race with an order to the navy to let contracts for two new ships of this class.

Money was appropriated by the last Congress for commencing construction provided that some other naval treaty signatory first commenced capital-ship-replacement. This condition had been removed, he held, by the action of Great Britain in laying down two battleship keels on January first. As further justification he cited the fact that eight such ships, in addition to the two British, are already under construction—three by France, three by Germany and two by Italy.

As Replacements

The new ships will be built as replacements from the two oldest units in the present American battle fleet; the Arkansas which became over-age in 1932 and the New York which passed the theoretical treaty age limit in 1934.

While there is no longer any treaty provision which would require scrapping of the old ships when the replacements are complete this will presumably be done in view of their obsolescence. The navy has not considered them worth extensive modernization, both being of the pre-Jutland type.

Statement Is Made

In this connection it was noted here, however, that in the official analysis of the budget estimates for the coming year, made public today, the following statement is made regarding the $157,000,000 proposed expenditure on new naval construction:

"The naval estimates for 1938 have been prepared on the basis of our naval needs as covered by plans evolved under conditions obtaining under the Washington and London treaties. They involve no expansion whatever over what had been planned before it was known that these treaties were not going to be renewed."

Asked whether there was not an inconsistency between this and his own contention that the battleships would not have been built had the naval conference failed the President suggested that perhaps the budget director had omitted the "if" clause.

Well-Known Difference

Actually the inconsistency between the two statements reveals a well known difference of position between the President and the Navy on the justification for the new ships. The Navy has long held that they should be built in the normal course of replacing regularly all obsolete ships and keeping the Navy up-to-date. Their plans have long contemplated the commencement of battleship replacement after the first of this year when the old battleship "holiday" devised at the 1930 naval conference expired.

For political reasons and due to the protests of peace groups the White House has, however, never felt free to espouse this doctrine as providing sufficient justification for a renewal of American battleship building. As a result the original appropriation last year was so worded as to make the action of other nations the reason for American action. The President takes his stand on this ground today while the Navy continues to look upon the new ships as something they had a right to have regardless of action by others.

Planned Long Ago

The fact is that they were planned long before the old treaties expired as the budget analysis makes clear.

Exact details of the new ships are still an official secret, but it is known that they will not exceed the 35,000-ton limit provided in the new naval treaty. Whether their guns will be 14-inch or 16-inch still depends on whether Japan agrees to the lower limit by April 1. If Japan does not the treaty limit will be 16 inches, and presumably this type will be put in the new American ships.

Reports are that they have been designed for a top speed of over 30 knots, as also are the two new British ships which were laid down on January 1. This means that the Navy plans a future battleship squadron 50 per cent faster than the present which is built for a speed of only 20 knots.

Well Under Way

The new battleships building race is already well under way in Europe and the United States is actually a late comer. Since Germany launched its first pocket battleship in 1931 the race has been on. France has completed since that date the Strasbourg and Dunquerque of 26,500 tons each. On December 12, 1936, she laid down the Jean Bart of 35,000 tons and plans to start two more shortly. Italy has had the Vittorio Veneta and Littorio, both of 35,000 tons, under construction for about three years. Germany added two more pocket battleships to the first and is now planning three of the full-size battleships.

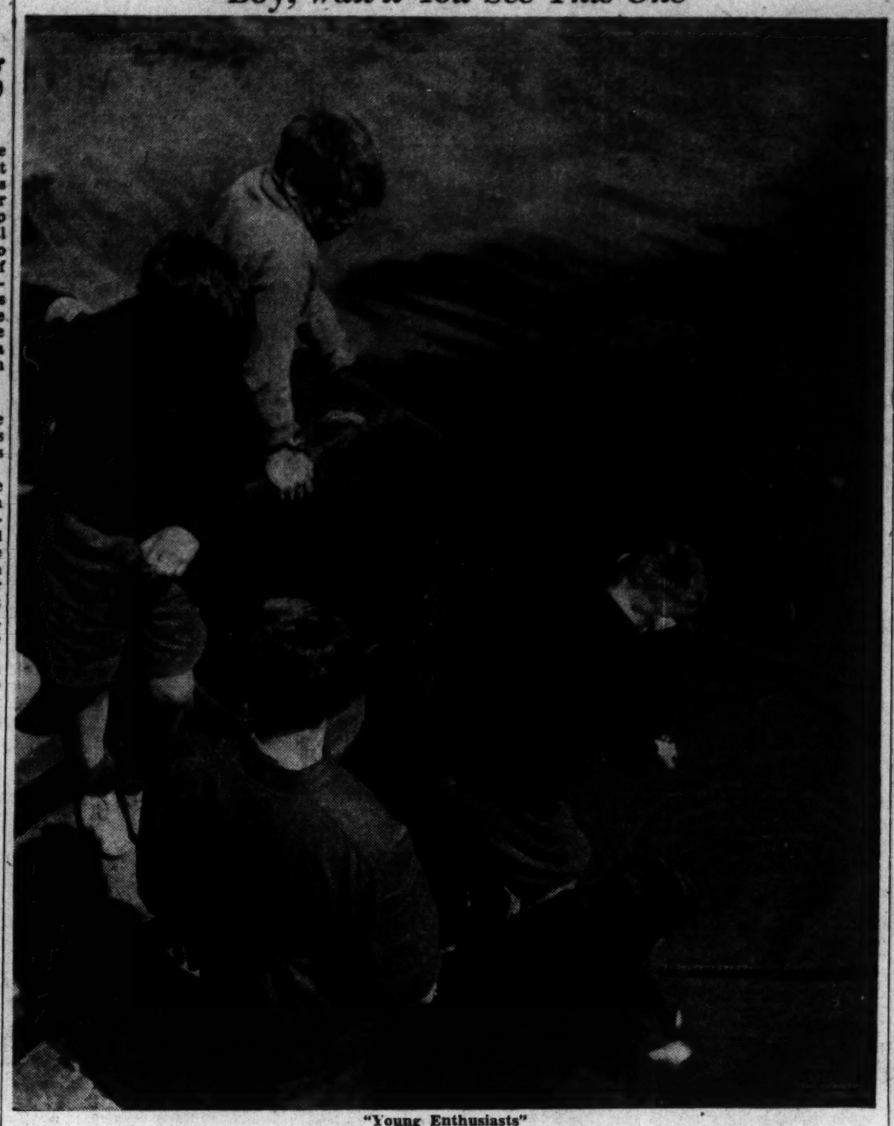
Britain and the United States, bound with Japan by the battleships holiday which did not affect the continental European powers, could not move until January 1 of this year. It did lay down two keels on that day and it is understood the Admiralty expects to ask Parliament to appropriate for two more in March.

Not Satisfied

The United States Navy will scarcely be satisfied with only two new battleships in view of this extensive construction abroad. In the United States fleet of battleships the Texas is as old as the New York—over age in 1934. Four more—the Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona—came over age during 1936, making a total of seven of the 15 which are already past the age limit.

The naval high command itself hopes that a third new battleship will be authorized during the coming year and that at least one additional will be approved each year thereafter to bring about a complete replacement of the entire battle fleet in due course.

Boy, Wait'll You See This One



"Young Enthusiasts"

Camera Study by H. W. Lambert, From British Prize Photo Exhibition, Rockefeller Center, New York. Second of a Group of Pictures Selected by the Monitor for Successive Publication

Photograph Show In New York Sees Best British Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A cross-section of liberal tendencies in British photography will be seen here beginning Jan. 12 in a display of the 207 prints comprising the British section of the twenty-seventh annual London Salon of Photography, an international exhibition, held in London in 1936.

The show is sponsored here by the Oval Table Society, Inc., and will be held at the British Empire Exhibition, British Building, Rockefeller Center. After an official opening on Jan. 12 for invited guests, when Sir Gerald Campbell, Great Britain's consul general in New York, will make the welcoming address, the exhibition will be opened to the public, beginning Jan. 13, and will continue through Jan. 26. The show will be open daily except Sunday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The success of the Oval Table Society in persuading the London Salon to show the British prints here is due largely to the similarity in aims and purposes of the New York and the London groups, according to Joseph M. Bing, secretary of the society. Mr. Bing held that the London Salon was one of the two most important annual photographic exhibitions held in Europe, the other being the Royal Photographic Society.

The exhibition will include a variety of subject matter, portraiture being particularly in evidence,, an annual feature being the variety of styles of mountings, ranging from 8 by 10 inches to as large as 20 by 26 inches, the latter considerably exceeding the 16 by 20-inch mounts normally required by exhibition committees.

The Oval Table Soicety has won considerable prominence through its recent sponsorship of the National Salon of Photography, held here last November, through its Metropolitan Salon of Photography in December, 1935, the exhibition of British pictorial photography in January, 1936, the present exhibition and the forthcoming international Salon of Photography, to be held the end of the current year.

The society, which was "formed for the purpose of sponsoring in the metropolis, from time to time, opportunities for the exhibition of photographic achievement and of otherwise advancing the fine art and science of photography," is sponsored and financed solely by the executive members. These consist, in addition to Mr. Bing, of Pirie MacDonald, president of the executive committee and a member of the London Salon of Photography; Ira Wright Martin, vice-president; Adolf Fassbender, vice-president; Dr. Maxmilian Toch, treasurer; Herman Leroy Edgar, George H. High, Dr. D. J. Ruzicka, and Dr. Orrin Sage Wightman. The membership of the society is limited to the executive members, assisted by commissioners, associates and an advisory council.

France Seeks to Avert Crisis With Turkey at Alexandretta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 8—Prospects of averting a grave crisis over the Sanjak (or district) of Alexandretta appear brighter here today following a two-hour conference between Pierre Vienot, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Suat Davaz, Turkish Ambassador.

The possibility of a renewal of negotiations between France and Turkey is understood to have been discussed. Accordingly there is no question of asking postponement of the session of the League Council which was scheduled to open Jan. 18 until the end of the month, so as to allow more time for negotiations.

In official circles confidence is still expressed that Turkey will not occupy Alexandretta and an official denial has been received here of reports that Turkish troops have been concentrated at the frontier of the Sanjak.

M. Vienot also conferred yesterday with General Oesinger, commander of the French forces in Syria. It is understood that strategic problems presented by the potential Turkish attempt to occupy Alexandretta were discussed.

In official circles it is explained that France could not afford to allow such a violation of its mandate over Syria, as it might have the gravest repercussions in France's Arab empire.

Conditions of Agreement

Turkey's main contention against France in Alexandretta is that conditions imposed by the Franco-Turkish Agreement of Oct. 20, 1921, are not being fulfilled.

Article 7 imposed the following condition upon France:

"A special administrative regime shall be established for the district of Alexandretta. The Turkish inhabitants of this district shall enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The Turkish language shall have official recognition."

Issue Taken to League

Turkey, which has brought the Alexandretta dispute to the attention of the League of Nations, argues that France has forced Turks in Alexandretta—claimed to be the largest single group in the total mixed population—to vote in recent elections contrary to their will.

Coupling a protest over Alexandretta with Antioch and other cities in the French mandate of Syria, Turkey on Dec. 10 brought the issue before closing sessions of the League Council which had been called to deal with the Spanish crisis. The Council is to hear a report at its next regular meeting, scheduled for Jan. 18.

The Franco-Turkish difficulty flared just a month after Lembanon had been put on the way to independence from the French mandate, and three months after similar action for Syria. Lebanon and Syria together form the largest part of the French mandate over former Turkish colonies, north of the British mandate in Palestine.

For the present, Turkey's dispute is with France, but unless a settlement is reached before Syria attains independence, Turkey will have to deal with Syria, possibly as a member of the League. The period before independence is set at three years after conclusion of the Franco-Syrian treaty, signed on Sept. 9 at Paris.

Japan Takes Control Of Foreign Exchange To Stop Fall of Yen

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Government today took over control of foreign exchange transactions in an effort to forestall speculation and stabilize the yen. The control measure will be effective until July 1.

Bankers and business men said that the action amounts to virtual control of foreign trade, adding they were not optimistic that it would halt depreciation of the currency.

Prosperous Year Forecast For Furniture Dealers

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt told furniture dealers in a message read at their convention, there was "every indication" that returning prosperity in their business "will be enhanced in the New Year."

"This enhancement," the message stated, "will be the natural result of a wider distribution of earnings in wages which will permit establishment of new homes, and the re-establishment and rehabilitation of old homes which had been abandoned or allowed to decline during the years of the depression."

Shoe Retailers Reported For Wages-Hours Law

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Ward Melville president of the National Council of Shoe Retailers, told the annual meeting of the group on Jan. 6 that progressive retailers "find themselves thoroughly in sympathy with basic purposes" of legislation to establish minimum standards of hours and wages, "although they might not always be satisfied with administrative details."

"I believe a way will be found to enact such legislation in this session of Congress," he added, "without recourse to a constitutional amendment."

Gas Cost Paid, Then Tax; Plan to Teach Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, N. C.—Gasoline stations in this state have adopted a new method of impressing upon motorists the high costs of gasoline taxes.

When a motorist buys gas, the station agent makes change on the basis of what the gasoline actually costs, then asks the motorist to return 7 cents, explaining that the extra amount is for gasoline taxes. In this way, the dealers hope to awaken motorists to the fact that they, and not the distributor, pay the gasoline taxes.

Motors in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—There are now 162,659 motor-driven vehicles in Denmark, or one to every twenty-third person.

Short Film Urged To Test Interest In Serious Topics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The motion picture public had a new black mark beside its entertainment tastes today, when it was charged with being primarily responsible for the "Moonlight and Roses" cinema that monopolizes the silver screen output in the United States. It was made by Howard S. Cullman, vice-president of the New York Port Authority and director-receiver for the Roxy Theater, in a lecture on film appreciation at New York University last night.

Audience reaction and the profit motive had blinded film producers to any more vital issues than "such cosmic staples as love, home and Cinderella," Mr. Cullman declared; and 75,000,000 persons were paying money into the box office each week to see pictures that had "little or no relation to the special problems of our age as they concern social attitudes." He further said:

"As a matter of well-established policy, the screen avoids controversial topics. This classification has been made to include almost everything approaching a social problem. Motion pictures in which more than $1,000,000 is invested cannot afford to be stigmatized with the onus of a serious purpose. This fact in trade circles is disguised under various pious phrases.

"Thus, the preamble of the Hays code states that 'theatrical motion pictures are primarily to be regarded as entertainment,' the aim of which is 'to recreate and rebuild human beings exhausted with the realities of life.' This means simply that the best business policy for a mass-production entertainment industry is to provide an escape, an anodyne, for the pains and sorrows of the harsh world.

"It would be well to remind ourselves that if effective propaganda were really profitable on the screen, we would be exposed to the polemics of reaction(, as well as of liberalism; and under our present setup, there is little doubt that the former would predominate. Thus, it may be said that the profit motive in this particular field safeguards the public from proselytizing, either from the right or the left."

Instances were many, Mr. Cullman continued, to support the producer policy of risking nothing more penetrating than "now and again a well-coated pill of satire or realism." Audiences had failed to support at the box office the few seriously purposed photoplays on the list, and it was not to be expected that the producers of costly feature pictures would concern themselves with stirring the social conscience until the public showed a tangible interest.

On the other hand, he charged producers with refusing the opportunity open to them to test audience acceptance of these topics. The trial balloon method practiced in all mass-production industries could be used in the motion picture field through the short picture.

"As yet extremely little has been done to utilize the possibilities of the two-reeler for experimental purposes," he said. "In fact, the shorts have, even more than the features, restricted themselves to stereotyped forms and attitudes."

Two Morleys Debate Press As Author and as Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—"Read your newspaper two or three days late, if you want to read it properly," is the advice of Christopher Morley, author and poet, who debated with his brother, Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, at the Town Hall today under the sponsorship of the League for Political Education on the subject, "Do the Newspapers Do More Harm Than Good?" By that time, Christopher Morley continued, the untruths will have been drained out and only the truths remain.

"On the whole," he said, "despite the brilliant writers of the newspapers, the daily press does us more harm than good. The vulgarity of the press has been increasing, is increasing and ought to be diminished."

Reading on Tour

He based his accusations on study of newspapers in various parts of the country, being in the habit of reading the local newspapers in the different cities he visits from time to time. In all these papers he "finds the same evils," he said. These are, he explained, that they generally "sensationalize and degrade the news, emphasizing the trivial and vulgar." Further, he referred disapprovingly to characteristics of the press as indicated in accounts of the Hauptmann trial.

In an interview after the debate, in which he criticized the newspapers of the country, "with one or two exceptions," he said that he reads The Christian Science Monitor every day, and he added that "the Monitor is as good six months from the time of its publication as it is the day it is published."

Public Taste

Felix Morley, defending his profession, said that the "proper function of a newspaper was to purvey the news," and then he proceeded to define news as being "that which awakens or satisfies some significant human interest." He said it was "not a question of yellow journalism debauching public taste, but of public taste debauching journalism."

Mr. Morley held that it was not the business of a newspaper to mold public opinion, but "to be guided by public opinion and to purvey the news so gathered." This was the newspaper's chief function, he stressed, the molding of public opinion being the province of many other forces in the community, such as the radio, the schools and education in general.

"A newspaper is a commercial enterprise," he said, "and the only alternative is the paper subsidized, like in Europe, and we don't want subsidized papers in America."

It was up to the reading public, he declared, to improve the quality of the newspapers it reads by more actively participating in the policies of the papers through letters to the editor. This is the public's function, he held, and it could influence the quality of a newspaper tremendously if it would take this active stand.

Chinese Government Builds New Home For International Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Just in time for the holiday season, the new premises of the International Club were thrown open to the public, although formal ceremonies were postponed until later.

This club has been constructed by the Foreign Office, in recognition of the general lack of amenities in China's new Nationalist capital, at a cost of around $50,000—a price at which such quarters could be built only in China.

The two-story structure, modern to the verge of the ultra-modernistic in style, is of stone and reinforced concrete, done in tan shades and decorated with black marble. The dining room has an adjoining large ballroom with built-in orchestra pit, and a balcony overlooking the ballroom.

There will be a management committee including Vice-Minister Chen Chieh of the Foreign Office, Counsellor Yu Ming, Dr. T. T. Li, director of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity, Dr. Victor Shen of the Foreign Office, L. J. Mead of an American oil company, J. M. Hansen of another American oil company, and T. T. Zee, bank manager.

It is significant that this club was built by the Foreign Office and that Nanking's newest and most modern hotel, the Metropolitan, was built by the China Tourist Bureau which is a semi-Government institution. L. H. Chow, manager of the hotel, will manage hotel and club jointly, and it is stated that the hotel's orchestra "will be enlarged to five pieces" which is in itself a fair indicator as to the amount of hilarity Nanking has been experiencing hitherto under the rather puritanical Nationalist regime.

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Governor Strives for Strike Truce

DETROIT, Jan. 8—Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, attempting to compose differences between General Motors Corporation and striking employees in the face of spreading shutdowns and new sit-down strikes, said today he had been "in touch with the White House."

He added that he had not communicated directly with President Roosevelt, who earlier in the week went over the automotive-labor situation with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Governor Murphy made his statement after emerging from a conference with William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors. The Governor said he was "very happy" over the outcome of the meeting, and hastened to a downtown hotel, where he met James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator.

Conference Doubtful

Mr. Knudsen, asked if he believed there would be a conference of General Motors officials with labor leaders today, said, "I think not."

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, was telling newsmen ,"I don't think we are any nearer negotiations than we were when we started conferences with the Governor."

General Motors estimated more than 76,000 of its automotive employees were idle because of U. A. W. A. strikes, parts shortages or excess supply of products which other corporation units were unable to use. Expected shutdowns at Buick and Chevrolet plants in Flint, Mich., and a Chevrolet parts plant at Bay City, Mich., will affect 25,000 workers by nightfall.

Cadillac Sit-Down

General Motors announced that a sit-down strike by 300 employees of the Cadillac Motor Car Company left 4800 workers idle. The union claimed most of the day force of 4000 men participated in the strike.

Another sit-down in the Michigan Tool Company plant here, not a General Motors unit, affected 500 employees. It was called by the Mechanics Education Society of America.

At Flint, two U. A. W. A. members arrested late Thursday during a disturbance in front of the Chevrolet Motor Company plant, stood mute today at their arraignment on charges of committing a breach of the peace. They were released on $200 bond each pending a hearing Feb. 17.

In Washington, D. C., John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization with which the U. A. W. A. is affiliated, conferred with Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, on the General Motors strike.

Cram's Reports, Inc., placed automotive assemblies for the week at 76,780 units, and Ward's automotive reports announced figures of 92,142, each representing increases from the previous week which included the New Year's holiday.

New sit-down strikes affected other automotive companies besides General Motors. One of the Briggs Body Company's Detroit plants, employing 1700, was closed after 200 workers sat down. Union headquarters said they would support the members, although the strike had not been authorized.

Brief Sit-Down

The Murray Body Company said a brief sit-down in one department here did not affect operations. Murray and Briggs manufacture bodies for the Ford and Lincoln motor companies.

In Janesville, Wis., the Chevrolet parts and service department was closed after the union threatened to picket it unless operations were suspended. The assembly line in this General Motors branch already had been closed.

Sit-Down Strikers Dance In Philadelphia Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—Music, dancing and amateur theatricals replaced the usual processes of storage-battery making as some 1800 sit-down strikers on Jan. 7 entered the fourth day of their occupation of the two plants of the Electric Storage Battery Company.

The preceding night the company had turned on the heat in the plants again after shutting it off earlier when production ceased. Hot food, prepared by the women of a "strike auxiliary" was brought to the strikers.

The strike was called by leaders of the United Battery Workers Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, in an attempt to gain a 15-cent increase in the present hourly pay rates which now range from 42 to 67 cents, and to eliminate all piecework.

Bar Committee Asked To Probe Stock Charge

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—The house of delegates of the American Bar Association asked the association's ethics and grievance committee to investigate reports that Judge Edward D. Black of Flint, Mich., owned General Motors Corporation stock when he granted an injunction against striking employees of the corporation. William R. Vallance of Washington, D. C., placed the matter before the delegates.

Workers Oust Maloy

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8 (AP)—District employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation last night ousted Elmer J. Maloy, outspoken champion of the John L. Lewis drive to unionize steel, as their chairman. Mr. Maloy's friends on the district council had asked him to retire in a resolution which was adopted unanimously, but he elected to stand a test vote.

Three A. F. of L. Unions Ask Plant Reopening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Three American Federation of Labor craft unions asked yesterday for the opening of the Fisher Body Company plant here, which has been closed by a C. I. O. sit-down strike since Dec. 28.

A letter sent by the craft unions to L. R. Scafe, plant manager of this subsidiary of General Motors, was made public by the craft union leaders who have steadily opposed the C. I. O. method of industrial union organization.

Two Paintings Added To Mellon Gallery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—That Andrew W. Mellon is keeping open the purchase list for his internationally famous art collection, which he has offered to give to the nation in a public museum in Washington, was indicated today in the announcement that two more master paintings have been added this week. These were bought from M. Knoedler & Co., New York art dealers with galleries in East Fifty-seventh Street, and are valued examples of the Fifteenth-century Flemish and Eighteenth-century French schools.

The first is Hans Memling's "Portrait of a Man with an Arrow," which at one time hung in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was in the Cologne collection of Baron Albert Oppenheim before its purchase by the late Michael Dreicer of New York, who included it in his art bequest to the museum.

The second work is Jean-Baptiste Simeon Chardin's "La Maitresse D'Ecole," portraying a young school mistress instructing a child. It was in the collection of Frank D. Stout of Chicago. Three versions of it hang in the national galleries of Dublin and London and in the H. de Rothschild collection in Paris.

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Union Picketing Given Approval Of Oregon Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8—Picketing, if peaceful and orderly, is lawful in Oregon even when there are no labor disputes between employers and employees at the time, according to an opinion handed down by judges of the Oregon State Supreme Court at Salem.

This decision reversed rulings in two cases appealed from Multnomah County circuit courts on Portland disputes.

One suit was filed before the county court by several automobile sales firms of Portland against the Automobile Mechanics' Union and the other was by a cleaning establishment against the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers' Union here.

Unions File Appeals

In both cases, lower court judges issued orders restraining picketing and the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court.

High points in the Supreme Court decisions follow:

"It is not for the court to say that the standards advocated by the defendant are so unreasonable as to indicate a purpose to injure the plaintiffs rather than to promote the interest of the labor organization.

"Under such circumstances the policy of the State, as expressed in the law, is non-interference in this conflict of interests, so long as neither side resorts to unlawful methods in seeking its objective.

"Crowds of union men or sympathizers should not be permitted to loiter in front of business places, as such might intimidate customers. Mass picketing is unlawful.

Intimidation Forbidden

"There must be no interference with employees who wish to work, nor with the public desiring to transact business with the plaintiffs. The non-union man has a right to go through a picket line without being subjected to intimidation or violence.

"This court has recognized the right of peaceful picketing, but it must be such in truth and in fact. If the defendants do not practice peaceful picketing in the light of what this court has said, plaintiffs may apply for injunctive relief."

The Supreme Court decree then pointed out that although rulings in these cases had been reversed, "the lower court will retain jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief in the event that picketing is not conducted in a lawful manner."

Coast Guard Ships Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Two new U. S. Coast Guard Cutters were named on Jan. 6. by Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, and Mrs. Stephen B. Gibbons, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Ousted

Wide World

Dr. Glenn Frank

Removed as President of the University of Wisconsin by Vote of the Regents

Dr. Frank

(Continued from Page 1)

today, shouting for the return of Dr. Frank.

Young men and co-eds joined in a "snake dance" through the broad corridors of the old building which houses the university administrative offices and most of the lecture rooms of the college of letters and science. Cries of "we want prexy" rang from one building to another. The students invaded classrooms appealing to other students to join them.

A similar group created disorder at Dr. Frank's removal hearing in the regents meeting room at Bascom Hall yesterday and last night.

Removal Vote 8 to 7

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University for 11 years was dismissed by an 8 to 7 vote of the board of regents last night after a stormy two-day hearing of charges that he was inefficient and did not pay sufficient attention to duties.

Immediately after the vote was announced a group of students staged a demonstration in the small hearing room. They hooted, overturned chairs and tables and broke a window. They subsided upon entrance of a detail of Madison policemen and then began circulating about the campus.

Throughout the night the students went from fraternity house dormitories to sororities, urging young men and co-eds to attend a demonstration in front of Bascom Hall before classes today and then refuse to enter their rooms.

Miss Caryl Morse, girls' dormitory hostess, at the ouster hearing on Dr. Frank earlier in the day, had predicted that a strike was "inevitable" if Dr. Frank was discharged. She said votes had been taken in dormitories with the result in favor of a strike.

Bitter argument over Dr. Frank's qualifications as an administrator failed to shake the determination of Governor La Follette's appointees on the board to seek a new president. The progressive bloc, headed by Harold M. Wilkie, chairman, voted solidly against the retention of the educator.

The president was relieved of his duties effective today, although the dismissal does not become official until the end of the school year. Dr. Frank was given a leave of absence with pay and Dean George C. Sellery named to act as president.

Of Dean Sellery, Dr. Frank said: "It is significant that a 'family' created majority of regents appoints as acting president the man whom I was, in effect, ordered to discharge from the deanship as one of my first acts 11 years ago. It is obviously a smoke screen to hide from the public bald dictation of university procedure from political headquarters."

Governor La Follette Accused

Governor La Follette earlier in the hearing was accused by two of Dr. Frank's supporters of instigating the removal of Dr. Frank. The Governor announced he would hold a press conference today to answer the charge.

Dr. Frank had a final shot at those who opposed him before the regents voted on a resolution presented by Clough Gates, Superior, asking his dismissal.

"The Gates resolution is in perfect keeping with the deception, falsehood and intrigue which have characterized the moves of the Wilkie forces from the first," he declared, adding that he had been warned before he took the position here not to take it, as it was not the La Follette family's wishes.

California Rumors Denied

Before taking over the Wisconsin University presidency, Dr. Frank was editor of Century magazine. He came here in 1925 as the youngest president in the Big Ten and succeeded the retiring E. A. Birge.

He often declared that he was a "Republican by ancestry and inertia."

Reports that Dr. Frank might be sought as head of the University of California at Los Angeles were denied confirmation last night by members of the U. C. L. A. board of regents.

Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore retired last summer as U. C. L. A. provost.

Two-Floor Clipper Plane, With Stairs, to Carry 40

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 8 (AP)—A 40-passenger clipper ship with two floors and a circular stairway is the latest idea in gigantic airplane designing. C. N. Monteith of Seattle, executive vice-president of Boeing Aircraft Company, told the Chamber of Commerce his firm is building the air giant for Pan American Airways.

Mr. Monteith said the clipper would have a top speed of 200 miles an hour from four 1500-horsepower motors, a wingspread of 152 feet and overall length of 109 feet. The 82,000-pound plane will be designed to leave the water in 50 seconds, fully loaded. He predicted "the Pacific Ocean 20 years from now will be alive with flying boats, limited in size only by power plants available."

General Motors Ready to Drop Piece-Wage Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

General Motors is toward the day rate. It doesn't cost any more.

"One of the principal cars that General Motors makes went on the day rate only last Monday. Six months of study were required before the change. It was a complicated task to make calculations so that each man would come out the same on day rate as on piece rate. Otherwise there would have been complaints where a man felt he had suffered a cut.

"Production in this plant on the basis of pay by the day is just as good as it was on the piece basis.

Men Select System

"At another plant where we make one of our leading cars, the men have been working on whatever system they want. There are three types of payment in effect there—pay by the hour, by the piece, and by the group bonus, wherein all men in a group on some operation agree to increase their production and are paid piece work as a group. The workers there have their choice.

"As to pay by the day, why fight if that is what the men want? If the men don't want piece work, we don't care. This is a matter between the men and managers of various plants.

Production About Equal

"We can keep up production just as well. When you have the day rate of pay, you have less inspection and more supervision. When you have piece work in the group bonus plan, you have less supervision and more inspection.

"The reason is this: On a day basis a man isn't interested in how many jobs he does, so he does them well. In the group bonus where a worker is paid according to the pieces of work performed, the inspection must be good to catch any poor piece. Each figures the same as far as cost goes."

Difficulties in stimulating piecework pay are markedly illustrated, according to union leaders, in a system of payment in vogue in two plants of General Motors at Anderson, Ind.

Piece-Work Uncertainty

"No employee knows when he goes home how much money he has earned during the day," declared an official at the union offices here. "He just gets his check. He doesn't know what it's for.

"Part of the objection to piece work includes the uncertainty in determining a pay rise when you get one. If you are making 70 cents an hour and get a five-cent rise, you know it. But when a man is on piece work and is given a rise, he may not know whether he is getting what he has been promised."

Piece work is associated by the auto workers' union with what it calls the "speed-up" system, and in the textile industry with what the union there dubs the "stretch-out."

Strike Against High Pay

An unusual story of workers striking against high pay made under piece work is related by W. J. Carney, an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, assigned to rubber and autos.

"Before the rubber strike early last year," said Mr. Carney, "a few of the younger men were making $12 and $13 a day. They were the 'rawhiders.'

"It was nearly all piece work. Then the efficiency department studied the situation and said, 'This job is making too much money.' Thereupon a higher production was required for the base rate of pay. This practice has gone on for a number of years.

"When production was speeded up again, we licked the 'rawhiders' with sit-down strikes. The union set a limit of 56 tires for one type of passenger car tire and of 57 for a second type of tire. This was the production for a six-hour shift. Goodyear being on four shifts of six hours. For making both tires, the base rate of pay was $1.08 an hour, and extra pay was paid for production above the base.

"Some non-union workers were hoggish and ran as high as 80 tires a day. We agreed that if a fellow built 60 or more tires, we would sit down on him the next day until he was taken off the job.

"Our aim was to protect the older employees and put more men to work. Through this method of timing production, the company had to put more tire builders back to work to get out production.

"After a while the workers decided that for every tire that was built over the limit by a non-union employee, union employees would build an equal number under the limit.

Company Adopts Limit

"If, for instance, a man built 60 tires—four over the limit of 56—the union men would build 52, which was four under the limit, until the company agreed to go along with the union and settle it at 56 and 57."

As the speedy tire makers, according to estimate among rubber workers, could run 80 tires in six hours, the union limit therefore cut off 24, and so kept these men from making the piecework pay for an additional 24 tires.

The union philosophy, however accurate it may be, is that the company eventually would have cut the piecework rate so the swift young worker would make no more for 80 tires than he originally made for 56.

Viewpoint of Union

"It is desirable to put a limit on piecework," argued Mr. Carney, expressing the viewpoint of the rubber union. "It keeps one worker from competing too sharply with another.

"Before we had our limit, a foreman would pat Tom on the back and tell him he was a fine worker and could easily get out more production. The next day he would go to Bill and let him know that Tom had done so much the day before, and that he should do as well.

"That's the big trouble in these mass-production industries — the boss using one worker against another. The union wants an hourly rate. Piecework and the speed-up system must be eliminated.

Hope Spreads in Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Peace negotiators began another full round of maritime strike conferences today, heartened by reports from both sides that progress was made.

Some private sources forecast there might be an end to the walkout within two or three weeks. If the end comes then, the present walkout will be from two to 16 days longer than the 83-day strike of 1934, but it already is far costlier because coast commerce was stifled from the start, instead of progressively as in the previous conflict.

Group Nearing Accord

Offshore shipowners and the key union of licensed deck officers reached the point in discussion where items on which they are in virtual accord will be reduced to writing for further consideration.

Both the offshore and coastal freight operators had conferences scheduled with radio telegraphists.

The marine cooks and stewards considered an offer by T. G. Plant, spokesman for the offshore operators, providing a "reasonable" wage increase, an eight-hour day on freighters—nine on passenger lines—and cash instead of time off for overtime.

Engineers Get Increase

Details of a tentative accord between coastal operators and marine engineers were completed with granting of a $20 monthly wage increase. The entire proposal is ready for ratification as soon as tentative agreements are reached with the other unions in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Union Heads Push Charge Ships Are Undermanned

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Extension of the federal investigation of charges of incompetently manned ships at Boston to New York and other east coast ports was sought today by Joseph Curran and other leaders of the eastern seaboard maritime strike.

Affidavits were being gathered by the joint maritime strike council which announced they would be sent to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. He ordered the Boston investigation, following the grounding of the freighter Lafcoma in Buzzards' bay last Sunday.

The Boston strike organization charged the ship left there without any able-bodied seamen in the crew.

International officers of the Seamen's Union, who oppose the strike led by an insurgent group, claim they have approved all seamen hired here.

Strike leaders were considering two possible procedures for bringing their dispute with the international officers before the National Labor Relations Board. The two sets of leaders have made rival claims to the right to represent seamen in negotiations with shipowners.

Legal counsel for the board said the Curran group may either file charges of unfair labor practice or simply petition the board to conduct an election among seamen to decide their representatives.

Bar to Quiz Judge For Injunctions In Two Auto Strikes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—The American Bar Association's House of Delegates directed the association's ethics and grievance committee yesterday to investigate the action of Circuit Judge Edward D. Black of Flint, in enjoining strikers at two Fisher Body Company plants while he owned stock in the parent General Motors Corporation.

Strike leaders, who asked the Michigan Legislature to impeach Judge Black, asserted his holdings were valued at $219,000.

Executives of the association said the committee would determine and report to the September meeting whether or not Judge Black's action constituted violation of ethical canons.

The committee planned to discuss the case last night. Members of the House of Delegates were guests at a session of the Ohio State Bar Association convention at Dayton.

At the final session of the mid-winter meeting the delegates did not declare on the constitutionality or desirability of federal laws regulating the coal industry, but urged the substitution of regular criminal procedure for the "code authority" system of enforcing any coal legislation passed by Congress.

A report of the association's section on mineral law adopted by the delegates urged that any federal legislation on the coal industry include provisions that "anyone who knowingly purchases coal sold in violation of the act should be equally guilty with the sellers."

The report was presented by T. J. Michie Jr. of Pittsburgh, who said that "whether we like it or not, Congress will pass some sort of law regulating the coal industry."

The delegates adopted a resolution drawn by John K. Clark of New York, that "the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government take . . . action to place under selective civil service, on a merit basis, all positions in the federal administrative service affecting the administration of justice below the grade of Assistant Secretary, except bureau, department, and independent agency heads, assistant heads, their legal counsel, personal and confidential assistants; and that all non-civil service employees now holding positions be required to take examinations designed to test their fitness for retention in the federal service."

Clothing Union Asks 15 P. C. Rise in Pay

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, through Sidney Hillman, their general president, asked all men's clothing manufacturers of the United States with whom the union has contracts for a 15 per cent pay boost beginning May 1.

Mr. Hillman said the general executive board of the union decided at a recent meeting "that the widespread recovery in business and the substantial increase in the cost of living clearly warrant a general increase in the wage level of all amalgamated members." He suggested a joint conference of manufacturers and union leaders be held in New York, beginning Jan. 25, to discuss the proposal.

He pointed out that "under collective bargaining agreements in the clothing industry over a period of 20 years or more that either the manufacturer or the union may request wage readjustments, whenever circumstances justify such action."

He expressed the hope individual manufacturers, with union contracts, as well as manufacturers' associations, be represented at the joint conference. Because of "the established elations of many years," he predicted an agreement would be reached "acceptable to both sides."

Kansas City Trophy Offered for Traffic Advice, Not Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8—A wise word of advice instead of a wise crack and a ticket. That's what Kansas City motorists may look for now from a safety contest, based on co-operation and education, which began Jan. 1 in the city police department.

The city's five police districts will compete for a trophy offered by H. F. McElroy, city manager. The winner each month will keep the cup the following month. At the end of the year, the district with the best record will receive a prize.

In rating the districts each month, public education will count 40 points; accident reduction, 15 points; proper accident reporting, 15; suggestions for reducing traffic hazards, 10, and traffic law enforcement, 20 points. Comparatively little weight is given traffic law enforcement, to discourage wholesale arrests. Co-operation with, and education of, the motorist is the goal.

Under the heading of public education will come the issuance of warning tickets to careless drivers and pedestrians for minor infringements of traffic laws. A person who has received three tickets, of which the police will hold duplicates, will be asked to see the director of police. In case of an accident, any warning tickets issued to a driver will be offered as evidence in his subsequent trial.

The police have been instructed to report every accident, however small. In the past, reports often have not been made when the drivers agreed to a settlement of damages. More complete reports are expected to give a more accurate picture of accident causes and of traffic danger points. In all cases where the damage exceeds $50 or a person is injured, the police are instructed to take the drivers into city court.

"The prospective embarrassment of appearing in court may make drivers more careful," explained Otto P. Higgins, director of police. "If they are careful to avoid small accidents, there will be fewer major ones."

Credit in public education will be given for talks by district officers and patrolmen before organized groups, the organization of children's safety clubs, safety exhibits, the erection of warning signs and any other means the districts may devise. An educational step already has been taken by the city in the installation of safety slogans on many highways. The city pays $5 for each acceptable slogan submitted.

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Bermuda and the West Indies Give Tourist Tropical Holiday

Monitor Travelitalks
By M. Le Tour

Ever since I was a child and used to gaze at the striking advertisements of Bermuda in magazines and the New York subways I have longed to go and see those vast fields of Easter lilies blooming in their tropical setting while winter winds were sweeping our northern cities.

But it was only recently, after having answered the lure of the tropics in Florida and the West Indies on various journeys, that Bermuda became something more to me than brilliantly colored pictures. Looking up steamship routes, with the idea of taking a short fall cruise into warmer climes, I discovered that there are any number of steamers bound from New York or Boston for a circular trip that includes Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica and other West Indies ports of call.

A cruise around them is an ideal winter vacation trip. Leaving Boston in a cold, drizzling fog our good ship nosed out of the harbor and headed southward. The first 24 hours continued cold and stormy, but soon we ran into sunshine and by afternoon there was a decided change in the temperature.

The next morning we awakened in a soft balmy atmosphere. Going on deck I noticed the ocean was the exact color of an immense tub of blueing water, and I knew we were in the Gulf Stream, for nowhere else is water so intensely blue. Then the flying fish began to play around the ship and finding themselves actually in a tropical atmosphere the passengers quickly doffed heavy clothing and appeared in bright summer attire. By afternoon the coral islands of Bermuda came into view and soon we were landed on their colorful shore.

* * *

With an average annual temperature of 70.2 degrees, Bermuda enjoys perpetual summer. There is no extreme heat nor cold, and no rainy season. Flowers abound at all seasons, but the Easter lillies are at the best in the spring. But even in the fall there are magnificent hedges of oleanders and hibiscus. Poinsettias were in blossom and many tropical plants and palm trees decorated the scenery.

The Bermudas are named after Juan de Bermudez, who discovered them prior to 1511. Bermuda is the oldest self-governing colony in the British empire, and its parliament the oldest law-making body, excepting only the mother parliament in London. Of the 30,000 inhabitants about one half are white, mostly of English stock and tracing their ancestry to the earliest settlers.

Most of the women, and many of the men, took advantage of Bermuda's fine shops to complete their wardrobe of appropriate apparel for the southern trip. The Islands' location as the hub of steamship lines from Europe and other parts of the world, make it a cosmopolitan market place, and the latest foreign fashions frequently reach there in advance of their showing elsewhere.

We visited the Magical Caves, electrically lighted, beneath the hills in the Walsingham district, the Sea Gardens, viewed through glass-bottomed boats, over the coral reefs, covered with marine growths in gorgeous colors, and at the Government Marine Aquarium we donned bathing suits and viewed the marine flora and fauna through a diver's helmet, beneath the waters of Harrington sound.

* * *

Bermuda not only is a resort, but it is also an important agricultural community. Its produce consists of vegetables, its early potatoes and onions being shipped to New York as well as great quantities of lily bulbs and buds. About 1,800,000 quarts of milk are produced annually for local consumption. Many vegetables are exported to Canada, principally celery, onions, carrots, cabbage and tomatoes.

Bathing, sailing, golf and tennis are at their best in Bermuda and there is a variety of hotels ranging from the most elaborate hostelries to modest pensions.

We decided that Bermuda lived up to all of our expectations. Everything was colorful and finished and the peace and quiet of getting away from the noise of motor traffic and city crowds was a revelation. We were loath to depart, but Nassau beckoned and that was something to look forward to.

* * *

Two days more of languid quiet as the ship glided over colorful tropical waters toward the Bahamas, another of the famous group of British possessions, of which Nassau is the most important. Upon landing, the thing we notice is that Nassau is quaint, old-fashioned and romantic, yet in the midst of its quaintness is the last word in smart, modern hotels.

Nassau is one of those sportsman's paradises where fishing, swimming, boating, golf and tennis may be enjoyed any time in its average temperature of 72 degrees. Everything about the Bahamas is romantic. Discovered by Christopher Columbus on Oct. 12, 1492, it has passed through many stages, each one adding to its romance and colorful history. Spanish galleons have filled Nassau's harbor.

Pan American Airways in recent years have brought Nassau into close contact with the United States through its clipper planes which fly in less than two hours between here and Miami, Fla.

* * *

Two more days of quiet as the ship continued still farther South, and then—Kingston, Jamaica. Here are the tropics, indeed. The coconut palms grow taller, the vegetation is more lush, the foliage is denser and altogether it is more tropical than the other islands on our cruise. The same colorful waters are seen and flowers are everywhere and there are blue mountains in the distance. Kingston is a lively, up-to-date city with attractive shops, theaters, restaurants and hotels. A short trip into the country and the tourist finds the Hope Botanic Gardens where 200 acres of tropical trees, orchids, citrus and other tropical fruits are under cultivation. Another sight is Castleton Gardens, ranked among the best tropical botanical gardens of the world.

Unique in setting is the garden of Mrs. Flora Stuart, a daughter of the late Sir John Pringle, at Shaw Park, in the picturesque and mountainous parish of St. Ann's, on the north shore. Fancy a garden commanding a sweep of the Caribbean from a hill rising steeply 500 feet above its shore, and viewing the beach where Columbus and his men landed on his second trip to the New World in 1494 and near which he stayed a year on his fourth trip in 1503. Later, in 1657 Shaw Park was to witness another historic scene. Here today, overshadowed by poinsettias, is a cannon planted by Sasi, the last Spanish Governor, in his futile attempt to recapture the island from the first English Governor, Doyley.

With admirable art Mrs. Shaw has chosen on this historic site a stretch of about 800 feet between two of the famous Eight Rivers, which run swiftly between fern-lined, high, stone banks through the upper garden, and then fall in cascades 200 feet down to the private swimming pool in the lower gardens, and from there over a dam to the sea, an infinity of foam and flashes of pale green seen through the tangled medium of banana, tree ferns and bamboo, underneath towering coconut palms.

* * *

Although Bermuda, Nassau, and Jamaica are perhaps the more publicized resorts in a West Indies cruise there are, however, numerous other islands that offer charm and distinction. Included among the more popular of these are Martinque, Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Colombia, and Haiti.

Martinque lends a picturesque introduction to a West Indies cruise with its frowning Mount Pelee towering above its gorgeous, tropical verdure. Its capital, Fort-de-France, is a French Provincial town situated between the Rivers Monsieur and Madame where dominating the recreation center, a marble image of the Empress Josephine, the beautiful native girl who became the consort of Napoleon, claims the admiration of the populace which gathers in the square during its leisure hours to chat and play.

Barbados, known at Little England, is a coral island of foam-dashed beaches, rolling sugar plantations, great winged-windmills and vinecovered and flower-gardened homes. Renowned for its healthful climate, it has lured visitors to its shores for centuries, among them many celebrities including George Washington and his brother Lawrence who went there in 1751. Barbados presents a variety of scenery—hills, valleys, broad plains and rugged rocks; waterways are few but there are many deep ravines and abrupt depressions. Diving boys and girls swarming around incoming ships at thriving, bustling Bridgetown, the capital, gaily welcome visitors with a loud jibber-jabber in anticipation of what is in store for them. Here, in contrast to the less-populated West Indies islands, the natives are always alert and eager to work.

* * *

Trinidad, the British jungle island of gorgeous valleys, luxuriant foliage and ravines of vivid green, where colorful hummingbirds flit through the verdant forests and monkeys and parrots scream, and where alligators inhabit mysterious streams and sloths climb lethargically amid the branches of fantastic jungle trees, is the southernmost of the West Indies. The cosmopolitan harbor town of Port-of-Spain, its capital, seems a little world in itself with dark-eyed senoritas from Venezuela, pantalooned Chinese women, buxom negresses, statuesque quadroons, swarty Portuguese and turbaned Hindus sauntering about its narrow streets and market places. The passengers may visit the famous Pitch Lake which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of asphalt for paving the streets of North and South America and even Europe.

* * *

Venezuela was the first of the Spanish colonies in South America to formally declare her independence, in 1811. During the intervening years the influence of the mother country has survived as is evidenced in the native types, tongue and customs, in the gay music, dances and sports, and in its architecture which is as Spanish as Sevilla. From the little port of La Guayra, nestling at the foot of the La Silla, one climbs, by rail or motor, over a thrilling zigzag course which provides an incomparable panorama of red and green cliffs, terracotta-tiled houses, blue seas and sunny skies, to the mountain-top capital of Caracas, where donkey pack-trains, exquisite orchids, displays of exotic fruit and vegetables, and historic murals on the walls and ceilings of the government buildings, absorb the tourists' attention.

* * *

Curacao is a tropical version of Holland, with seventeenth century pink-gabled houses set close on narrow streets on both sides of a lagoon. A free port, it is a busy place for international trade, and tourists find it a shoppers' paradise. Curacao is a coral island, barren save for clumps of organ cactus, and trees bearing a bitter orange. As there is little rain, the natives rely for food supplies on the fleet of little sailing craft that comes daily to its shores laden with meats, fish, vegetables and fruits from neighboring Venezuela. Willemstad, with its picturesque harbor shut in by a pontoon bridge, is the capital. A great oil refining industry had developed there. The oil comes from Venezuela and ships from all parts of the world stop at Curacao for fuel supplies.

* * *

Colombia and its historic port of Cartagena in the heart of the Spanish Main with its ruins of another era—its ancient walls with old Spanish prisons, the subterranean tunnels of the Fortress of San Felipe de Barajas, the old gates and monasteries, the museum and the Cathedral—vividly awaken memories of buccaneers and Spanish galleons and pieces-of-eight, and refreshes one's vision with its great mountain ranges, its white houses and cool patios, the Independence Palace, its mangrove shores and the exquisite view from La Popa Hill.

Where the Gentle Summer Zephyrs Blow

Gendreau; Roberts; Publishers; Photo by Gardner Wells From Nesmith; Photo by Frank H. Bauer From Nesmith

Scenes Along the Southern Seas

Upper—Horseback Riding on Coral Sand.
Center—Hotel Colonial, Nassau
Lower—Windmill in Barbados

Upper—Street Scene in Martinque
Lower—Market Scene in Jamaica

Farley Reports $88,316,324 Loss, Blames Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—James A. Farley, Postmaster General, conceded today that his department operated at a loss of $88,316,324.29 during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

This loss was $22,000,000 greater than during the previous fiscal year despite an increase of $34,538,054.48 in postal revenues. Nevertheless, according to Mr. Farley, the actual business of carrying the mails was performed more efficiently and economically than ever before and the deficit reflects no discredit on the department, but was the result of obligations made mandatory upon it by Congress which are not properly chargeable to the cost of operating the post office.

Points to Causes

He points to such items as the free mailing privileges of Congress, free mail for the blind, less-than-cost mailing charges for newspapers and government subsidies to ocean and air lines in the form of large mail contracts as being the reasons for the loss.

By eliminating these special charges, the department deficit is brought down to $16,000,000. And even this can be explained away by two items which turned a possible profit into a loss. A new 40-hour week law for postal employees plus the cost of operating many public buildings added during the year to the property of the department, increased regular expenses by about $30,000,000. Mr. Farley considers it to the credit of the post office that it was able to absorb all but $16,000,000 of this extra cost through increased income.

Special privileges and the ocean and air-mail subsidies represent costs unappreciated by the taxpayer. The cost of sending mail free for members of Congress was $577,000. Daily newspapers were carried in the mails at $30,086,000 less than the actual cost. Second-class mail, which includes most of the less-than-cost periodical and advertising matter, operated at a loss totaling $90,995,000, for which low rates on newspapers is largely responsible.

Ocean Mail Subsidies

Under the ocean mail contracts the post office had to pay $28,047,195 to American ship lines for carrying mail which could have been sent in foreign ships for $3,407,938. The difference of nearly $25,000,000 represented a direct subsidy to the ship lines charged against the Post Office Department.

In domestic air-mail service there was a loss of $7,176,000, which again represents a subsidy to air lines. In foreign air mail the loss was $5,043,000, which went to American lines operating in South America, making a total subsidy to American-owned air lines of over $12,000,000.

Among intriguing details of the report was an item of $30,000 which represented dimes taken from undeliverable "chain" letters after they had been held for the statutory period of one year by the dead letter office.

Philatelists made their contribution also, Mr. Farley reporting that the philatelic agency took in $1,846,253.79, most of which was clear profit, since many of the stamps purchased there were never used.

American Program in Palestine Promotes Jewish-Arab Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The British Royal Commission investigating the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine today acquired evidence of a type of economic rehabilitation directed from this city which has tended to benefit and to reconcile both groups, it was announced here. The Royal Commission received the 1936 report of the Palestine Economic Corporation, which issued loans aggregating $17,500,000 to help the financially weak to become self-supporting citizens.

While the corporation's activities have centered primarily on assisting the Jewish population, Arabs, too, the report said, have benefited both directly and indirectly. This year, the corporation's efforts will be expanded further toward bringing Jews and Arabs together in joint communal enterprises.

Social-Economic Policy

Throughout its existence, the corporation has been governed by a social-economic policy which has placed major emphasis not on profit but on the constructive and productive character of the enterprise. In its extension of credit the corporation has insisted on sound business methods and has endeavored through a continual educational process to obtain the adoption in Palestine of approved modern methods and practices. Loans written off as uncollectible by the company's various subsidiaries have amounted to less than two-tenths of 1 per cent.

The corporation has taken an active interest in fostering and strengthening the co-operative movement, the extraordinary growth of which is one of the most significant factors accounting for the rapid development of Palestine in the last 10 years. Co-operative societies have been formed covering practically every economic endeavor. Loans aggregating more than $11,250,000 primarily for agricultural purposes, have been granted to these organizations through a subsidiary of the corporation.

Villages for Workers

In the field of low-cost housing for workers, the corporation has pioneered and established many precedents which have been followed by other institutions. Group building of modern houses was insisted upon and proper town planning was stressed. It has likewise pioneered in the building of homes for agricultural and rural workers. Under the corporation's supervision in cooperation with other institutions a plan of settlement known as the "Thousand Family Plan" was evolved and became the forerunner of 12 agricultural workers' villages, containing over 400 families, which have been established in the last five years. Through a subsidiary, the corporation has financed the erection of more than 1000 homes, approximately one half of which have been in cities and half in rural districts.

Costs of Irrigation Cut

Substantial progress toward reducing the cost of water for irrigation to small holders has been made as a result of much experimental drilling to adapt the latest American methods of well drilling to Palestine conditions.

The corporation has also actively engaged in making small loans to individuals in rural and urban districts, with a total of more than $5,000,000 in these loans having been issued and repaid by more than 25,000 borrowers.

It has also pioneered in the granting of three- to five-year credits to rural workers for the development of household farmyards and to small manufacturers, and has successfully developed methods of administration which minimized the risks and demonstrated the productivity of such loans.

A further activity has been the operation of a savings department for persons of small means. At the end of 1935, close to 5000 depositors, some of whom were Arabs, had savings of about $125,000.

U. S. Bar Delegates Vote Procedure on Coal Laws

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Without an expression on the constitutionality or advisability of federal regulation of the coal industry, the American Bar Association's House of Delegates recommended yesterday substitution of ordinary criminal procedure for a "code authority" in the enforcement of any such legislation passed by Congress.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J., became on Jan. 5 the presidential nominee of the association, subject to election at the association's annual meeting, to be held in Kansas City during the week of Sept. 27.

Mr. Vanderbilt is vice-president of the New Jersey Bar Association and a member of the national association's board of governors. The New Jersey lawyer was the only candidate, although members may introduce additional nominations by petition. Frederick H. Stinchfield of Minneapolis, Minn., present head of the national association, will retire at Kansas City.

President Calls For Retention Of 'Nuisance' Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's budget message today called for continuance of 19 so-called "nuisance" taxes scheduled to expire in June and July.

It is estimated that termination of these miscellaneous levies would trim next year's revenues by $452,580,000. In addition, Mr. Roosevelt requested continuance at their present rate of a group of levies which otherwise would be reduced automatically before next July 31.

The Chief Executive asked extension of the following levies, giving individual estimates of the income they will provide next year:

Manufacturers' excise taxes.
Lubricating oils, $31,360,000.
Brewer's wort, malt, etc., $800,000.
Matches, $6,840,000.
Gasoline, $190,180,000.
Electrical energy, $34,060,000.
Tires and inner tubes, $29,750,000.
Toilet preparations, etc., $14,470,000.
Articles made of fur, $6,750,000.
Automobile trucks, $6,700,000.
Passenger cars and motorcycles, $48,300,000.
Automobile parts or accessories, $7,900,000.
Radios, phonographs, etc., $7,570,000.
Mechanical refrigerators, $9,950,000.
Sporting goods, cameras, etc., $7,460,000.
Firearms, shells and cartridges, $2,940,000.
Chewing gum, $880,000.
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, $24,150,000.
Oil transportation by pipe line, $10,220,000.
Stamp taxes, bond transfers and deeds of conveyance, $12,300,000.
Total, $452,580,000.

Levies suggested for retention at present rates and estimated revenues:

Stamp taxes:
Issue of securities, $9,400,000.
Stock transfers, $17,600,000.
Sales of produce for future delivery, $1,830,000.
Admissions, $15,240,000.
Total, $44,070,000.
Grand total, $496,650,000.

High Court Issues Writ On Daytona Beach Mayor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court issued a writ late yesterday requiring Mrs. Irene E. Armstrong to show next Tuesday her authority to hold office as Mayor of Daytona Beach. The writ was granted on application of Harry Wilcox, whom former Gov. Dave Sholtz appointed after removing Mrs. Armstrong New Year's Day.

Gov. Fred Cone, inaugurated Tuesday, revoked the orders of his predecessor dismissing six officials of Daytona Beach.

National Dairy Products

NEW YORK (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp. has announced its common stock was held on Dec. 31, last, by 69,963 individuals, corporations, trusts and other public institutions. This compares with 70,248 common shareholders on Sept. 30, 1936, and 72,028 on Dec. 31, 1935.

Government Buys Louisiana Land For Farm Colonization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROE, La., Jan. 8—Purchased by the Resettlement Administration for $290,000, a 9852-acre tract of fertile Mississippi Delta land near Lake Providence in the extreme northeastern corner of the State will be used for the establishment of the first farm colonization project for low-income farm families in Louisiana.

The property, which was farmed by 240 tenant families last year, has approximately 6000 acres in cultivation and includes seven plantations formerly known at Atherton, Suave Terre, Transylvania, Stamboul, Melbourne, Alsatia and Arlie plantations.

The project, according to T. Roy Reed, regional director, will accommodate 250 families. The homes will include every convenience possible on the farm. Farm units will consist of about 40 to 80 acres each. Each farm will be operated under supervision of the Resettlement Administration and will carry out a well-diversified farming program.

After a trial period, the families will contract to pay for the farms over a period of 40 years. Each annual payment will be a portion of the principal with 3 per cent interest. Payments may be made before the allotted time, but the forteith cannot be paid until it comes due. This is to prevent farmers from "swapping their farms" and possibly getting them "tied up" with mortgages.

Cincinnati Cut Debt in Depression

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Cincinnati, proud of its reputation as the "best governed city," learned Jan. 6 that in the face of five years of depression it had reduced its gross general bonded debt by $14,000,000 since 1931 and closed 1936 "with substantial balances in all operating funds." The reduction was effected, said City Manager C. A. Dykstra, despite the fact the city had issued $3,633,239 in new bonds in connection with large public works. During the same six-year period, Mr. Dykstra reported, the assessment debt was reduced $654,934 to a total of $3,641,752.

Mr. Dykstra's annual report to City Council gave credit for the financial showing to observance by the council of "the spirit of the charter in its relation to the management of the administration of the city." He predicted that "the day of extreme economies should now be over, and we should look forward to the strengthening of certain of our services and to the more thorough maintenance of physical equipment."

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Toronto Varsity on Up-Grade—Lorne Chabot Replaces Roy Worters in Americans' Net

Ace Bailey Gains Fame In Coaching

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not so many years ago University of Toronto held top rating in Canadian college hockey. In more recent years, however, the Varsity teams have fared rather poorly by comparison until this 1936-37 edition swung into action.

Irvin "Ace" Bailey is playing a large part in the improved showing of the blue-jerseyed group since taking over the coaching role. The Boston hockey fans remember Ace as a high-scoring right wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League.

Having been forced out of hockey through a regrettable incident which took place at the Boston Garden in the 1933-34 season, Bailey, unable to be an active player since, took on the role of coaching. The Bracebridge (Ont.) pride is well on the way to be as successful at coaching as he was player in the major league. He held down the regular right wing post with the Leafs from the 1926-27 season until the injury in 1933-34.

In losing to Harvard, 5 to 4, after two overtime periods, Bailey was justified in taking pride in the Toronto showing. The team is light in weight and lacking in game experience. This was the fourth game of the season and against one of the strongest of Harvard sextets.

Bailey does not believe in three forward lines in college hockey. He advocates two lines for the development of the players. "When you play three lines," he said, "you keep players on the bench for periods of eight and more minutes at a time. They cannot sit idle in cool rinks that long and then play their best. In the major league that sort of thing is all right because the players are the cream of the crop and are good before entering the league. In college they need the playing experience to develop."

The likable Toronto coach sees better days ahead for Toronto hockey. "Mercantile leagues have been too attractive to the young players around Ontario. They much prefer going to work and picking up side money in hockey to spending four or five years in college hockey. A transition period is here, however, and sons of those past great Varsity teams are now nearing college and the old grads want them to attend the Alma Mater and 'carry on.'"

Varsity plays its home games in its own rink and because most of the amateur hockey in and around Toronto is of the mercantile variety, the university team has difficulty scheduling games. Few of the regular hockey fans get out to the Varsity rink to view the games and the audience is almost entirely from the student body. Against Princeton a few weeks ago Toronto drew 1400 to the game, the largest attendance in the college rink in years.

The new league embracing the American colleges has added new incentive and the Toronto players are much more enthusiastic. Bailey is interested in this coaching business and the players seem to enjoy playing under his instruction. He hopes to take an American college hockey assignment some day.

Mapes Appointed

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 7 (AP)—Harry A. Mapes, former South Portland High School and Thornton Academy (Saco) athletic coach, has been named director of the New England interscholastic basketball tourney to be held in Portland March 18-20. Mapes, now in business at Sanford, will accompany Beal to the next committee meeting in Boston Jan. 23 to plan details of the tourney. Last year's winner was the Meridan (Conn.) High School, which defeated Portland High in finals at Burlington, Vt.

Tops in Tennis - - - *—By Pap'*

DON BUDGE
THE NUMBER ONE MAN OF U.S. AMATEUR TENNIS
ALICE MARBLE
- HER FINE COMEBACK CARRIED HER TO THE NATIONAL TITLE AND No. 1 RANKING
IT DIDN'T MEAN A THING
WIMBLEDON TITLE
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS HELEN JACOBS IS RANKED SECOND
I'M NOT KICKING
FRANKIE PARKER SHOULD BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS
PAP

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Another Ten-Year Veteran Out of Hockey

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	4	6	56	47	28
Rangers	11	4	6	58	38	26
Boston	11	3	7	54	48	25
Chicago	4	6	11	28	38	14

Canadian Division

Canadiens	13	2	8	64	55	28
Montreal	8	6	8	44	46	22
Toronto	7	2	11	46	52	16
Americans	6	3	15	48	72	15

Results Jan. 7

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Detroit 4, Americans 2.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.

If Roy Worters has ended his career as goaltender in the National Hockey League, another 10-year man disappears. No recent season has taken such a toll of veterans during the schedule as has this one. George Hainsworth went first, then followed King Clancy and now Roy Worters.

Of course, the New York American goalie has not been declared through, but a recent injury is believed severe enough to force the gallant little defender to the sidelines for the balance of the schedule. And that probably ends his major league career, at least with the New York team.

Back into action came the famous Lorne Chabot, who has had a varied existence in major league goaltending. Goalies usually survive where players fade. There is much more trading and selling of the player than the goaltender, but not so in the case of Chabot. He has tended nets for Rangers, Montreal, Chicago, Toronto and Canadiens, a record unparalleled in the major league history.

When the league took over the guarantee of maintaining Americans at the start of the campaign it is said that Frank Calder, league president, and directly in charge of Amerks, approached Chabot for the team. The Gulliver of goalies is said to have wormed an odd agreement out of the league prexy and, if true, he displayed astute business judgment.

According to the story told, Chabot signed with Amerks for the season under these conditions: if he so much as played one game he must be paid in full for the season. Last night, after being inactive all fall and winter, he donned the uniform of Amerks, waddled out to the cage and was beaten by the Red Wings, 4 to 2; but collected a guaranteed season salary.

When Tiny Thompson shut out the Chicago Black Hawks, 2-0, at Chicago last night, he not only pleased the home fans, but went into a tie with Dave Kerr of Rangers and Mike Karakas of the Hawks with three shutouts for the season. In these days of wide-open hockey, shutouts are few and far between. All told, there have been only 16 shutouts, and most of them came during the November schedule. Dit Clapper and Charlie Sands scored the Boston goals. There were only two penalties, Ray Getliffe and Clapper serving.

Those speedy Red Wings vaulted right away from the New York Rangers to take the American Division lead undisputed when they subdued the faltering Amerks, 4 to 2. Barry, Goodfellow, Pettinger and Lewis tallied for the Wings and Teddy Graham converted both goals for the losers.

After dropping two games to the Maple Leafs by scores of 4-2, Canadiens finally overcame the Toronto six last night by a score of 4 to 1. Jackson put the Leafs out front in the first period but never beat Cude again. The victory increased the lead of the Frenchmen to six points in their division standing.

W. M.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Record Gate

That there are plenty of people in the metropolitan district of New York who are willing to pay real money to see a professional lawn tennis match when players of national renown are facing each other across the net was conclusively proven Wednesday night, when no less than $58,119.50 was paid to see Fred J. Perry, former world's amateur champion, face H. Ellsworth Vines 2d, professional champion, across the net in Madison Square Garden. With a price range of from $1.10 to $9.90 per ticket and something else for standing room, the big arena was filled to capacity. It was a new record, both as to attendance and money taken in, for a tennis match in the United States, and, so far as I know, it was a world's record along these lines. It was their first match in a tour of the United States, and every indication is that the tour will far exceed the most optimistic forecasts of its promoters.

Staff Photo
H. Ellsworth Vines 2d

Match Proves Surprise

As far as the match itself was concerned, the outcome furnished about as big a surprise as did a large number of the college football games played last fall. Vines entered the match a very decided favorite to win. He has been playing professional tennis for a number of years, and has had a large amount of experience on the kind of court and conditions under which the match was played, while it was an entirely new venture for Perry. Then, again, Vines had deefated Perry rather consistently during the former's amateur days; but it must be admitted that Vines was at about the top of his game then, while Perry was just breaking into championship form. Vines, however, was not in condition to play his best game Wednesday night, and it would hardly be fair to base the relative merits of the two on that match. The result should, however, add to the gate at theeir future meetings, as it showed that Vines will receive more opposition from Perry than was generally predicted.

Shows How Pro Tennis Will Thrive

There has been considerable question as to whether professional lawn tennis can be made to be a paying venture, and I have always maintained that, played indoors in the winter time, it can be; but that there is no field for it in the summer time. And it seems to me that Wednesday night's match gave conclusive evidence that it will pay. When such a large amount of money can be taken in at a match which was expected to prove a one-sided victory for Vines, even though it was Perry's initial venture in professional tennis, it shows that the public will support a match in which two champions are meeting. During the past two years professional tennis has not done very well, due partly to the fact that the tennis public did not have the money to put into these exhibitions and partly to the fact that they had seen the same players many times and did not care to pay to see them any more. But now that Perry has been added to the players and times are much better, we can expect to see this tour meeting with marked financial success, although it is not to be expected that every exhibition will be a sellout or that the top price in many of them will be $9.90 per seat. The addition of Perry should be good for a couple of years at least, and then it will be necessary for the promoters to sign up another brilliant international player. Who he will be remains to be seen; but there is no question about being able to get one, as the financial inducement will be large enough to attract one or more of the top-notch amateurs of 1938 or 1939.

Strong Harvard Natators Oppose Greenwood Squad

Hal Ulen's Harvard varsity swimming team, potentially one of the strongest to represent the Crimson since the tank sport was established in Cambridge in 1930, will have its first formal meet of the season at the Indoor Athletic building pool tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock with the Greenwood Memorial Club of Gardner, Mass., as the opposition.

The visitors have two of the swimmers who captured first places in a dual meet with Harvard a year ago. Dell then won the 200-yard breaststroke, defeating Heskett and Munroe of the Crimson, while Eloranta won the 100-yard freestyle by beating out McKay, the Harvard sprinter whom he will face again tomorrow night.

The meet should provide close competition, particularly in the sprints and relay races, and will be a good test of the strength and balance of the Harvard team.

Coach Ulen has decided to use Charlie Hutter, Harvard's star sprinter, in the 220-yard freestyle. Hutter was a member of the United States Olympic swimming team which went to Germany last summer and is one of the outstanding American tank men. He has been working smoothly in practice sessions this season.

The Harvard entry list follows: 400-yard relay—McKay, Colony, Barker and Berizzi; 200-yard breaststroke—Munroe and Jameson; 150-yard backstroke—Cummin and Keller; 50-yard freestyle—Barker and Colony; 440-yard freestyle—Coleman, Berizzi and Benedict; 100-yard freestyle—Colony and McKay; 220-yard freestyle—Hutter and Benedict; 300-yard medley—Cummin, Jameson and Barker; dive—Greenwood and Forbush.

Tomorrow night's meet will be the first at Cambridge contested under the new order of events for intercollegiate swimming. There will be nine events, a 300-yard medley relay having been added to the tank program this year. The meet will open with the 400-yard relay, formerly the closing event of intercollegiate meets, and will close with the new 300-yard medley relay.

Kelley Says He Is 'About Decided'

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, Jan. 8

Larry Kelley, all-American end on the Yale football team last year, said here that he had "about decided" to play professional football.

"I didn't think I would enter professional football some time ago, but I have just about changed my mind," he said.

"I have a proposition that will net me about $8000 a year, and that's too good to turn down. It involves an advertising tie-up in addition to playing with the Detroit Lions."

Kelley, who played in the New Year's Day East - West game in California, was en route home.

Syracuse Stars Score 80 Goals in 22 Games

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	10	6	7	61	53	26
Springfield	9	7	3	48	40	25
Providence	10	2	9	52	55	22
New Haven	8	3	11	48	53	19

Western Division

Syracuse	12	3	7	80	58	27
Pittsburgh	8	2	10	53	61	18
Cleveland	2	5	12	32	54	9

Result Jan. 7

Syracuse 7, Pittsburgh 4.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Syracuse Stars, who are having remarkable success this season with the theory that enough goals will win any hockey game, evidently are applying the same system to point-getting.

So far this season, which isn't quite half over, the team coached by Eddie Poweds has rolled up 80 goals in 22 games and has collected 27 points, nine more than its nearest rivals, the Pittsburgh Hornets. The big advances have come in the last two games, a pair of lopsided victories over Pittsburgh which extended the Hornets' losing streak to five straight.

After winning 4-0 on their home rink last Sunday, the Stars went on a real scoring spree last night to win 7-4. They built up their winning margin in two drab periods, then held it through a dizzy final frame which saw each team score four times. George Parsons led the way with three goals, while Art Jackson scored twice and Jack Markle drew a goal and two assists.

Corner Shots

John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club of Boston and J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club, present Bay State champion, will meet in the final of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets competition at the Union B. C. tomorrow afternoon at 4.

From England comes the information that two Boston squash players—Ware and Dick Wakeman—have been ranked seventh and eighth, respectively, in the American section of the English squash racquets annual, 1936-37, edited by Hubert Winterbotham. Germaine Glidden, Harvard graduate, was placed at the top of the list, Beekman Pool, A. C. Ingraham, Don Strachan, Neil Sullivan and Robert Grant 3d follow in that order. F. D. Amr Bey, as usual, heads the British list.

D. D.

Lafayette Retains Nevers

EASTON, Penna., Jan. 8 (AP)—Henry W. Clark, director of athletics at Lafayette College, announced yesterday that Head Football Coach Ernie Nevers will be retained in that capacity.

College Basketball Results

Brooklyn P. I. 27, Webb. 24.
Dickinson 47, Lebanon Valley 34.
Duke 52, South Carolina 24.
Elon 33, Apprentice 27.
Millsaps 46, Loyola (N. O.) 45.
Murray 49, Tenn. P. I. 39.
Roanoke 41, Catawaba 35.
West Virginia 41, Georgetown 38.

Former Crimson Cage Captain Wins Starting Right Guard Post

Leavitt White, captain of last year's Harvard varsity basketball team, who was forced into the background by a sophomore player at the start of the current Eastern Intercollegiate League campaign, has fought his way back to a regular guard post on Wes Fesler's Crimson quintet. The Plainfield, N. J., resident was only a reserve a month ago, but his all-around floor play in the league games against Pennsylvania and Cornell before the Christmas vacation period, and his improvement since the squad's return to practice, forced Coach Fesler to change his starting lineup.

White, as a forward, scored 35 points for the Crimson last season. Although not favored with the height of most rival forwards, he played an inspired game and is partly responsible for the vast improvement of the cage game at Harvard during the past two years.

Hit His Stride

However, during the early practice sessions of the present season, White could not keep pace with other forward candidates and was given an opportunity to win a guard post. Being slow getting the "feel" of the new position, he was assigned to a reserve job. But once the Eastern League contests got under way, White commenced to hit his stride.

Relieving Sophomore Ulysses Lupien, an outstanding player on last year's freshman quintet, in the first two league battles, White scored 10 points and played a strong defensive game. He accounted for seven points in the Crimson's Dec. 19 victory over Cornell, 34 to 31, which is fair scoring for a guard. Tommorrow night, when Harvard resumes its Eastern League schedule at Princeton, the former captain will be at the starting right guard berth, paired with Vernon Struck. Lupien and probably Arnold Litman will take care of reserve guard duties.

One of Favorites

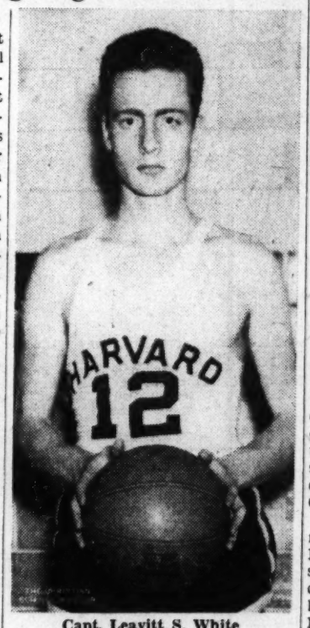
The remainder of Coach Fesler's first-string quintet will find Capt. Ernest Gray at center, with Lewis McGowan and George Lowman at the forward positions. John Herrick will be the alternate center, and William Shirk and Fred Heckel the spare forwards.

Harvard still holds a favored position in the league race, despite the opening-game defeat by Pennsylvania. The current Crimson quintet is the strongest since Fesler's arrival at Cambridge and one of the best in Harvard cage history. Of course, competition in the eastern circuit is as keen as usual, but Fesler's well-balanced squad has a fine chance to capture the crown.

Princeton and Harvard played two close basketball games a year ago, the locals winning at Cambridge, 32 to 31, and the Tigers taking a 33-to-27 decision on their home court. Princeton is coached for a second year by Kenneth Fairman and retains only Capt. Fred Sauter from the 1936 regulars. The Tiger leader is 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 176 pounds. Walter Woodward '37 will play guard and three juniors make up the remainder of the rival team. They are Jack Appel and John Vruwink, forwards, and William Fallon, guard. Sauter is the center. It will be Princeton's first league game of the season.

Pennsylvania, as a result of its triumph over Harvard, holds the undisputed Eastern League lead at the moment. Harvard stands second. Columbia, Dartmouth and of course Princeton will be seeing their initial league action tomorrow evening. Columbia meets Cornell and Dartmouth plays at Pennsylvania. Coumbia won the championship last season, going through the 12-game schedule unbeaten.

E. R.



Capt. Leavitt S. White
Harvard Basketball, 1935-36

Yale Prize to Colwell

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Dave Colwell of Loveland, Colo., Yale fullback, has won the class of 1904 Ledyard Mitchell punting prize, athletic association officials announced last night. In awarding the trophy the committee considered the improvement, distance, accuracy, height and speed of punts by the various kickers on the Yale squad. Gil Humphrey, sophomore halfback from Cleveland, was awarded second prize.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Eastern Massachusetts League games at Boston Arena, 7.

Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—Boston Garden, Boston Olympics vs. Toronto and Harvard vs. Dartmouth, 8 p. m.; schoolboy hockey, afternoon. Boston Arena, Bay State Hockey League games, 1 p. m., and Commercial League contests, 7:30.

Squash Racquets—Middlesex Bowl final (Ware vs. Cornish) at Union Boat Club, 4.

Coming

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena, Jan. 12.

Pro Hockey—Chicago Hawks at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 12.

Basketball—Boston University vs Worcester Polytechnic at B. U. Gym., Jan. 13.

Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden, Jan. 14.

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.

Red Lucas Has Signed

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8 (AP)—Red Lucas, Pirate pitcher, named recently in "holdout" talk, said yesterday he had signed a 1937 contract with the club.

American Canoeists Organize

Application for incorporation of the United States Canoe Racing Association was filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Among the incorporators were Hardy Nursman of New York, who recently completed a 7200-mile canoe trip single handed around the eastern United States via the Great Lakes, Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic seaboard; Marcel Dufresne, organizer of the La Tuque-to-Three Rivers (Quebec) 125-mile canoe marathan; John F. Veader, former national publicity director of the American Canoe Association, and James L. Fitch, New England all-around canoe champion.

The purpose of the organization is to band together all men and women canoe enthusiasts who are able to quality as amateurs for the purpose of conducting sectional, national and international canvas canoe races in singles, tandems and fours, water sports and canoe novelty events.

The eastern unit is organizing with executive headquarters at 172 Lincoln street, Boston, and will conduct the Massachusetts interscholastic canoe race for the Governor's Trophy on May 23. Training and recreational quarters will be at the former Newton Boat Club house in Auburndale, Mass.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Ralph McGill comes up with a good story about the "stranger" who golfed at Radium Springs—Bobby Jones was hunting in south Georgia and stopped off at Albany for a round with Richard Tift, just about the ace marksman of that section. They started out at Radium Springs attended by two negro caddies, neither of whom knew Jones . . . Bobby won the first two holes and the pickaninnies could scarcely believe their eyes . . .When he really got hold of one on the fourth and whanged it 300 yareds straight down the fairway, their distress was acute . . . Tift's caddy sidled over and whispered: "Mistuh Tift, if we ain't keerful and that gennaman's luck holds out, he sho gwine to beat us." When finally the boys were told whom they had been caddying for, their eyes popped . . . "And now," says McGill, "there's only one person who can play golf better than Mistuh Tift . . . And that's Mistuh Jones . . . Yas suh."

Quiet on Baseball Front

Everything was quiet along Boston's baseball front yesterday. Both Eddie Collins of the Red Sox and Bob Quinn of the Bees were as busy as usual with routine business, but neither had any particular news for the fans. The arrival of Joe Cronin in Boston next week will liven interest around Fenway Park. Bee rooters are marking time until the club roster is published, an event which should take place at any moment.

Open Wrestling Meet

The wrestling team of the Huntington avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will travel to the Woburn "Y" for an open meet sanctioned by N. E. A. A. A. U. on Jan. 9, it was announced today by Howard Wilson, coach of the Boston squad.

Crimson-Green Game Tomorrow Features Three-I League Tilts

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	1	24	6	4
McGill	2	0	0	17	1	4
Queen's	1	0	0	6	1	2
Harvard	1	0	0	5	4	2
Montreal	1	0	1	2	7	2
Yale	0	0	1	1	11	0
Dartmouth	0	0	1	1	10	0
Princeton	0	0	3	2	18	0

Results Jan. 7

Harvard 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 2, Princeton 1.
McGill 11, Yale 1.

Teams in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, which have already engaged in four contests this week, continue their terrific pace tomorrow night with six members of the loop in action.

Harvard, after its breath-taking 20-minute overtime 5-4 victory over the league-leading University of Toronto at the Boston Arena last night, tangles with Dartmouth at the Boston Garden; McGill, easy victor over a mediocre Yale team at New Haven, 11-1, engages Princeton at New Jersey; and Montreal, winner over the Tiger, moves on to New Haven for a game with Yale.

Roberts Sinks Two

Any ideas of local hockey fans that the Canadian teams were going to have an easy time in capturing the new league title were dispelled last night by the Crimson's impressive triumph over the clever Toronto team, considered one of the best Canadian college sixes to come to the States for some time.

Although the Harvard team was outskated most of the evening, the defensive work put on by Traff Hicks, Russ Allen, and Goalie George Mahoney, aided by the hook checking of Capt. George Ford, held the Varsity at bay.

Despite the fact that Coach Joe Stubbs was forced to make last-minute shifts in his lineup because of Cutter's illness, the offensive play of the Crimson lines was of high caliber. George Roberts was Harvard's scoring ace of the night with two goals and an assist on the winning tally which Johnny Mechem poked in the strings during the first five minutes in the second overtime period.

At New Jersey, Montreal had its hands full in battling an infuriated Tiger to a 2-to-1 score. For the first two periods Princeton held the Montreal team to two goals and then came roaring back in the third frame to score one itself and threaten to tie the score. This was the Tiger's third straight league game defeat.

Doubleheader Saturday

McGill, considered the cream of the Canadian college teams, had little difficulty in rolling up an 11-1 victory over the Blue of Yale. By virtue of this triumph the Redmen moved into a first-place tie with Toronto for league honors. If McGill can measure Princeton tomorrow night—and it seems likely it will—the Redmen will take over undisputed possession of first place, as Toronto has no league game scheduled.

Toronto, however, is billed against the undefeated Boston Olympics as part of the Boston Garden's doubleheader tomorrow night. Dartmouth and Harvard are scheduled to start off the evening's fireworks at 8 o'clock and will play their entire game before the Olympics-Toronto tilt.

In previous doubleheaders it has been the practice to have the teams play between the periods of each game, but Coach Stubbs said last night that he didn't approve of such long waits between periods for his team.

N. E. College Notes

The Dartmouth College Athletic Council has announced the resignation of Joseph C. Donchess, end coach for the past three years on Earl Blaik's football staff. He leaves to join the staff of the United States Steel Corporation. His vacancy was immediately filled by Ed Hirshberg, captain of the Pittsburgh team in 1931, climaxing his three years of end play. Hirshberg, as an undergraduate, played under Donchess when the latter was a member of the Pitt staff.

* * *

With the same announcement the athletic council issued Dartmouth's 1937 football schedule. Dartmouth and Norwich University have canceled their series by mutual agreement of the athletic authorities and Bates College will replace Norwich for the opening game. The schedule: Sept. 25—Bates at Hanover; Oct. 2—Amherst at Hanover; 9—Springfield at Hanover; 16—Brown at Providence; 23—Harvard at Boston; 30—Yale at New Haven; Nov. 6—Princeton at Princeton; 13—Cornell at Hanover; and 20—Columbia at New York.

Dartmouth on Bates' Football Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 8—Bates College's football team will have Dartmouth as its major-college opponent for the next two years, according to announcement made today by the Bates athletic department as the 1937 grid slate was released. Tufts reappears on the seven-game schedule as one of the five teams to be met away from home.

The Dartmouth game, which will be played this fall in Hanover on Sept. 25, will be the sixth Bates-Dartmouth contest, the first since 1935, when Bates crossed the Dartmouth goal line for the first time since the two schools began football rivalry in 1912, when Dave Morey, present head coach at Bates, was a Dartmouth football star.

Tufts beat Bates, 14 to 0, in the last game played between the two teams, in Medford in 1932.

Bates' complete 1937 football schedule:

Sept. 25—Dartmouth at Hanover. Oct. 2—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 9—Arnold; 16—Tufts at Medford; 23—University of Maine; 30—Bowdoin at Brunswick. Nov. 11—Colby at Waterville.

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Concert Hall—Barbizon Plaza
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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

President in Message on Budget Promises to Call Halt on Adding to Public Debt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

Budget Message of the President

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to provisions of law I transmit herewith the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, together with this message, which is a part thereof. The estimates have been developed after careful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend appropriations for the purposes specifically detailed herein.

Part I

The programs inaugurated during the last four years to combat the depression and to initiate many needed reforms have cost large sums of money, but the benefits obtained from them are far outweighing all their costs. We shall soon be reaping the full benefits of those programs and shall have at the same time a balanced budget that will also include provision for reduction of the public debt.

The fiscal plans of the Federal Government for these four years have been formulated with two objectives in mind. Our first was to restore a successful economic life to the country, by providing greater employment and purchasing power for the people, by stimulating a more balanced use of our productive capacity, and by increasing the national income and distributing it on a wider base of prosperity. Our second was to gain new advantages of permanent value for the American people. Both of these objectives can be accomplished under a sound financial policy.

Business conditions have shown each year since 1933 a marked improvement over the preceding year. Employment in private industry is increasing. Industrial production, factory pay rolls, and farm prices have steadily risen.

Makes Cuts Possible

These gains make it possible to reduce for the fiscal year 1938 many expenditures of the Federal Government which the general depression made necessary. Although we must continue to spend substantial sums to provide work for those whom industry has not yet absorbed, the 1938 budget is in balance; and, except for debt reduction of $401,515,000, it will remain in balance even if later on there are included additional expenditures of as much as $1,537,123,000 for recovery and relief. We expect, moreover, if improvement in economic conditions continues at the present rate, to be able to attain in 1939 a completely balanced budget, with full provision for meeting the statutory requirements for debt reduction.

Lasting Benefits for People

In carrying out this policy the American people are obtaining lasting benefits. Economic protection of the aged and physically handicapped is being secured through the operations of the Social Security Act. Ability of the farmer to obtain a more constant livelihood has been enhanced by the enactment of legislation especially designed for that purpose.

The home owner has been benefited through the financing of mortgages at reasonable rates of interest.

Investors in securities are being given a larger measure of protection by the Securities and Exchange Act. The market for corporate securities has been restored and industry has been able to finance its long-term requirements on a favorable basis. The rights of labor are being materially advanced through operation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Relief Estimate Later

I plan to submit at a later date an estimate of appropriation for additional relief for the fiscal year 1938, which I hope will not exceed the amount of $1,537,123,000, previously mentioned. This hope is based on the assumption that industry will co-operate in employing men and women from the relief rolls in larger numbers than during the past year. Many of those in charge of industrial management, recognizing their obligation to the nation, have furnished a large measure of employment to the jobless.

Today, while it is true that in some sections of the country certain types of skilled workers are still seeking employment, it is nevertheless a fact that the great majority of those now receiving relief belong to the unskilled group. It is my conviction that if every employer or potential employer will undertake during the next six months to give employment to persons now receiving government help, the national budget can thereafter be kept definitely in balance.

Burden on Industry

Without such co-operation on the part of employers, the question of a balanced budget for 1938 must of necessity remain an open one, for the very good reason that this Government does not propose next year, any more than during the past four years, to allow American families to starve.

To continue the gains we are making and to accomplish in the 1939 budget a complete balance between receipts and expenditures including debt reduction, we must now lay the groundwork of our future fiscal policy.

While relief expenditures should decline with greater re-employment, the normal growth of the country naturally reflects itself in increased costs of government. Many of the old functions and duties of government naturally cost more as the industrial and agricultural activities to which they are related expand in volume. The cost of new functions and duties can be substantially reduced only by curtailing the function or the duty.

Plan for Better Administration

I propose shortly to submit to the Congress a broad plan for placing the executive branch of the Government on a sounder and more responsible basis of management. The carrying out of such a plan will undoubtedly result in some saving in expenditures; but it must be remembered that what is generally known as overhead represents only a small fraction of total expenditures in any large business, government or private.

Expenditures must be planned with a view to the national needs; and no expansion of Government activities should be authorized unless the necessity for such expansion has been definitely determined and funds are available to defray the cost. In other words, if new legislation imposes any substantial increase in expenditures either in the expansion or existing or the creation of new activities, it becomes a matter of sound policy simultaneously to provide new revenue sufficient to meet the additional cost.

The success of such a policy can be assured only through the full and friendly co-operation of the Congress and the Executive of this co-operation I am confident.

Budget Summary in Detail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The official "budget summary," presenting in tabular form the estimates of Government finances submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt, follows:

General and Special Accounts	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1938	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1937	Actual, Fiscal Year 1936
I. Receipts			
1. Revenues:			
Internal revenue	$6,648,423,000	$5,189,026,000	$3,512,851,608
Customs	463,000,000	446,800,000	386,811,593
Misc. revenues	151,830,529	160,800,485	210,824,951
Total revenues	7,267,982,529	5,796,320,485	4,110,488,153
2. Realization upon assets	30,624,668	31,830,234	5,466,461
Total receipts	7,293,607,197	5,828,150,719	4,115,954,615
II. Expenditures			
1. Legislative, judicial and executive	41,344,300	41,390,550	39,812,725
2. Civil depts and agencies	708,392,178	649,538,698	572,580,751
3. General public works program	451,108,963	318,590,000	134,428,970
4. National defense	980,763,000	887,881,080	704,439,126
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	577,524,000	580 771,485	674,092,807
Adjusted compensation paymt	.....	563,500,000	1,673,492,531
6. Agricultural adjustment prog	482,400,000	497,610,000	542,605,751
7. Civilian Conservation Corps	.....	368,000,000	486,281,193
8. Social Security	295,974,000	174,637 500	38,445,292
Old-age reserve account	540,000,000	225,000,000	.....
9. Debt charges:			
Interest	860,000,000	835,000,000	749,396,801
Retirements	401,515,000	404,525,000	403,240,150
10. Refunds	52,946,900	48,203,100	44,185,625
11. Recovery and relief[2]	316,030,913	2,166,157,100	2,776,796,468
12. Supplemental items	450,000,000	750,000,000	.....
Total expenditures	6,157,999,254	8,480,804,493	8,379,796,257
III. Surplus Deficit			
Surplus deficit	1,135,607,943	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	2,652,653,775	4,763,841,642
IV. Means of Financing Deficit			
1. Decrease in working balance	.....	900,128,774	.....
2. Borrowings:			
Replacing debt retirements	.....	404,525,000	403,240,150
Increasing the public debt[3]	.....	1,348,000,000	4,360,601,492
Total means of financing	.....	2 652,653,774	4,763,841,642

[1]Funds for continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps are included under "Supplemental items."

[2]To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message it is hoped the amount will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

[3]There will be a further reduction in the working balance of $100,000,000 for the purpose of retiring national bank notes, thus effecting a reduction in the public debt of this amount.

Part II

Recommendations

Temporary Miscellaneous Internal-Revenue Taxes.—I recommend that the Congress take steps by suitable legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes which under existing law will expire next June and July, and also to maintain the current rates of those taxes which would otherwise be reduced next June. I consider that the revenue from such taxes or its equivalent is necessary for the financing of the budget for 1938.

Postal Receipts.—The estimates of appropriations for the postal service included in the 1938 budget are predicated upon the continuance during that fiscal year of the 3-cent postage rate for first-class mail other than for local delivery.

While the Government makes a profit on first-class mail, the postal service is not self-supporting because it carries other classes of mail at a considerable loss. It should be the definite policy of the Government to operate the postal service out of postal receipts, and a continuation of the 3-cent rate will be a necessary step toward the accomplishment of this purpose.

Civilian Conservation Corps.—The Civilian Conservation Corps has demonstrated its usefulness and has met with general public approval. It should be continued. I intend shortly to submit a supplemental estimate of appropriation to carry the corps from March 31, 1937, to the end of the current fiscal year; and I strongly recommend that Congress enact during its present session the necessary legislation to establish the corps as a permanent agency of the Government.

Expenses of Emergency Agencies.—There are included in the 1938 budget, pursuant to the direction of Congress at its last session, estimates of appropriations for the administrative expenses of certain emergency agencies and corporations. Such of the emergency agencies and corporations as may be continued by Congress should have all of their expenditure requirements made subject to the same scrutiny that is given by the bureau of the budget to the expenditure requirements of the regular departments and establishments; and I recommend that a provision to that effect be included in any future legislation for the continuance of any such agency or corporation.

Part III

Review of the Fiscal Years 1936 and 1937, and the Fiscal Program for 1938

This review concerns itself with the cash actually received and paid out by the Treasury in the fiscal year 1936, with the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1937, and with the fiscal program for 1938.

Fiscal Year 1936

Receipts.—Treasury receipts for the year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to $4,115,956,615, about $295,000,000 less than estimated a year ago. As a result of Supreme Court decisions, the Government lost about $457,000,000 in revenue from taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bituminous Coal Act. Had it not been for the invalidation of these taxes, the total revenues received during the fiscal year 1936 would have exceeded the revenue estimates of a year ago by $162,000,000.

The collection of taxes on carriers and their employees, estimated at $33,000,000, has been deferred to the fiscal year 1937 because of pending litigation. The receipts from income taxes were about $7,500,000 less than last year's estimate.

On the other hand, miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes produced $136,488,000 more than was anticipated; customs revenue, $33,621,000 more; miscellaneous receipts, $32,053,000 more; and realization upon assets, $1,483,000 more.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (exclusive of expenditures from postal revenues), amounted to $8,879,798,258, as compared with the estimate of $7,645,301,338 shown in the budget submitted a year ago. This latter amount did not, however, include $1,673,493,000 for adjusted compensation payments to veterans. The expenditures for the year, excluding these payments, were, therefore, about $439,000,000 less than the estimate.

The total expenditures for recovery and relief were $2,776,796,469 against an estimate of $2,869,068,187. For the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government the expenditures amounted to $3,276,872,306 as compared with estimates of $3,482,208,151. For statutory debt retirement there was expended $403,240,150, and for interest on the public debt $749,396,802, the amounts budgeted for these items being $552,025,000 and $742,000,000, respectively.

Deficit and public debt.—The gross deficit for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to $4,763,841,642. Excluding $403,240,150 for statutory debt retirement, there was a net deficit of $4,360,601,492. The estimated net deficit as contained in the budget submitted a year ago was $2,682,482,392, a difference of $1,678,119,100. As previously indicated, the original estimate has been affected to the extent of $457,000,000 as a result of the invalidation of taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment and Bituminous Coal Acts and by the additional expenditure of $1,673,493,000 under the Adjusted Compensation Act.

If it had not been for the increase in the deficit due to these causes, the net deficit for the fiscal year 1936 would have been about $452,000,000 less than that originally estimated.

The increase in the gross public debt during the year amounted to $5,077,650,869, but this sum included an increase of the balance in the general fund of the treasury of $840,164,664. The gross public debt on June 30, 1936, was $33,778,543,494.

Fiscal Year 1937

Receipts.—The income of the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1937 will increase sharply over that of 1936. It is expected that the total revenue from all sources (exclusive of postal revenues) will amount to $5,828,151,000. This represents an increase of $1,712,194,000 over the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1936 and an increase of $173,933,000 over the estimates contained in the 1937 budget as submitted a year ago.

The general improvement in business conditions and the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1936 have resulted in additional revenues from taxes which will not only make up the loss in revenue due to the Supreme Court decisions invalidating the taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment and the Bituminous Coal Acts, but will produce additional income of approximately $174,000,000.

Since the Revenue Act of 1936 materially changes the tax structure, the individual items of revenue as contained in the original 1937 budget will not be exactly comparable with the individual items in the 1937 budget as revised in this message.

Revenue From Incomes

Income taxes are expected to yield $2,372,900,000, or $946,325,000 more than was received from this source last year; miscellaneous internal revenue, $2,274,968,000, an increase of $265,389,000; customs duties, $446,800,000, an increase of $59,988,000, and realization upon assets, $31,830,000, an increase of $26,362,000.

In addition, it is expected that the new tax on unjust enrichment provided by the Revenue Act of 1936 will amount to $82,000,000, and that the tax on carriers and their employees will be $134,582,000, including $33,000,000 deferred from the previous fiscal year.

The collection of taxes levied under the Social Security Act will begin in the last half of the fiscal year 1937, and it is expected that these taxes will produce additional revenue in the amount of $324,600,000.

Single Revenue Decrease

The only item of revenue showing any decrease is that of miscellaneous receipts, in the amount of $50,325,000, which is due to reductions in interest payments made to the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Expenditures—From present indications expenditures for the fiscal year 1937 (exclusive of expenditures from postal revenues) will amount to $8,480,804,000. Exclusive of statutory debt retirement and adjusted compensation payments, the total expenditures will amount to $7,512,779,000, an increase over comparable expenditures for 1936 of $709,714,000.

This amount is made up of increases of $371,192,000 on account of the Social Security Act, $85,603,000 on account of interest on the public debt, $194,161,000 for the general public works program, $123,442,000 for national defense, and $221,914,000 for other purposes; and decreases of $93,321,000 for the veterans' administration, $74,996,000 for the agricultural adjustment program, and $118,281,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The amount of recovery and relief expenditures has been estimated at $2,166,157,000, but there is included in the supplemental expenditure items $650,000,000 from an appropriation of $790,000,000 to be requested of Congress for the purpose of carrying the Works Progress Administration and related programs from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1937. This will increase the estimated expenditures for recovery and relief to $2,816,157,000, an increase of $39,361,000 over 1936.

The expenditures in the current fiscal year will include, however, the sum of about $165,000,000 for assistance given to individuals and communities directly or indirectly affected by the widespread drought conditions prevailing during the past summer. If this drought had not occurred, the net cost of recovery and relief for the current fiscal year would have been about $125,000,000 below the cost for the previous year.

Deficit and Public Debt.—The current estimates for the fiscal year 1937 show a gross deficit of $2,652,654,000. Deducting public debt retirements, the net deficit will be $2,248,129,000.

The increase in the public debt on account of the deficit, however, will be only $1,348,000,000, since it is anticipated that $900,000,000 of the deficit will be financed from cash on hand. The working balance will be further reduced by net expenditures of about $42,000,000 for trust accounts and $100,000,000 for the retirement of national bank notes now a part of the public debt. This will reduce the working balance from $2,225,000,000 on June 30, 1936, to $1,183,000,000 on June 30, 1937. The gross public debt at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at $35,026,000,000, an increase over 1936 of $1,248,000,000.

The estimated debt at the end of the fiscal year is based on contemplated expenditures set out in this budget and does not take into account any change which may occur as a result of the Treasury policy in holding as "inactive" future acquisitions of gold.

Fiscal Program for 1938

The expected increase in revenue and decrease in expenditures for relief both reflect the general improvement which has taken place in the economic conditions of the country. The Revenue Act of 1936, which was designed for the purpose of replacing revenue lost through the invalidation of processing taxes, of providing sufficient revenue to amortize the cost of the adjusted compensation payments, and of equalizing tax burdens, gives every indication of satisfactorily accomplishing those purposes.

I should like, at this point, to emphasize the importance of maintaining the productiveness of the present tax structure, so that we may properly provide for the fulfillment of our fiscal program.

Under legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, which created authorizations for future appropriations aggregating more than $1,500,000,000, there is included about $130,000,000 in the estimates of appropriations contained in this budget. Such authorizations are contained in the new Federal Highway Act, the Rivers and Harbors and the Flood Control Acts, and the Rural Electrification Act.

Social Security Grants

There is also included $812,225,000 for social security grants and for the Government's contribution to the old-age reserve account, more than double the expenditures for these purposes in 1937, and there will be for several years still further increases in these requirements. It should be pointed out that these expenditures will be offset to a large extent by the increasing revenues under the Social Security Act.

No estimate of appropriation is presented for the needs of the Civilian Conservation Corps, since its extension beyond March 31 of this year is dependent on the action of Congress. In furtherance of my recommendation for the enactment of legislation to continue it as a permanent agency of the Government, there is included in the "supplemental items" an amount sufficient to meet the expenditure requirements for the fiscal year 1938.

The following table shows the distribution, on a functional basis, of the expenditure figures contained in this budget and compares them with similar figures for previous years.

Actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1932-38.

(Classifications include expenditures from both general and emergency funds.)

(In millions of dollars)

	Estimated 1938	1937
Regular Operating Expenditures		
Legislative, judicial, and civil establishments	771.8	859.0
National defense	991.6	864.9
Veterans' pensions and benefits	577.5	1144.7
Interest on the public debt	860.	835.0
Total	3200.9	3803.6
Public works	908.3	1146.7
Unemployment Relief		
Direct relief	13.0	106.7
Work relief (W. P. A. and C. W. A.)	A.2	1400.5
Civilian Conservation Corps	B 368.0	
Total	13.2	1875.2
Loans (net)	C153.3	C419.9
Subscriptions to stock	17.2	51.5
Agricultural adjustment program	482.4	467.6
Less revenues	.....	.....
Net	482.4	467.6
Social Security	836.0	399.6
Debt retirement	401.5	404.5
Miscellaneous	1.8	2.0
Supplemental items	450.0	750.0
Grand total	A6158.0	8480.8

A—To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message, it is hoped the amount will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

B—Funds for continuation of the CCC are included under "supplemental items."

C—Excess of credit, deduct.

	Actual 1936	1935	1934
Regular operating expenditures:			
Legislative, judicial and civil establishments	781.1	597.7	572.5
National defense	911.6	709.0	540.3
Veterans' pensions and benefits	2351.4	607.1	556.9
Interest on the public debt	749.4	820.9	756.6
Total	4793.5	2735.6	24.26.3
Public works	868.7	704.3	551.9
Unemployment relief:			
Direct relief	591.7	1914.1	715.8
Work relief (WPA and CWA)	1264.4	11.3	805.1
Civilian Conservation Corps	486.3	435.5	331.9
Total	2342.4	2360.9	1852.8
Loans (net)	C175.2	80.5	788.6
Subscriptions to stock	69.3	156.8	826.5
Agricultural adjustment program	542.6	743.0	290.3
Less revenues	76.7	521.4	353.0
Net	466.0	221.6	D62.7
Social security	28.4	.....	.....
Debt retirement	403.2	573.6	359.9
Miscellaneous	6.8	21.1	8.7
Supplemental items	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	8803.1	6854.4	6752.0

	1933	1932
Regular operating expenditures:		
Legislative, judicial and civil establishments	697.5	978.8
National defense	667.8	707.6
Veterans' pensions and benefits	863.2	984.8
Interest on the public debt	689.4	599.3
Total	2917.9	3270.5
Public works	427.7	439.5
Unemployment relief:		
Direct relief	350.7	....
Work relief (WPA and CWA)	....	....
Civilian Conservation Corps	....	....
Total	350.7	....
Loans (net)	874.4	404.0
Subscriptions to stock	110.7	627.0
Agricultural adjustment program	....	....
Less revenues	....	....
Net	....	....
Social security	....	....
Debt retirement	461.6	412.6
Miscellaneous	....	....
Supplemental items	....	....
Grand total	$143.0	$153.6

A—To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message, it is hoped the amount will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

B—Funds for continuation of the CCC are included under "supplemental items."

C—Excess of credits, deduct.

D—Excess of revenues, deduct.

Receipts—Treasury receipts in the fiscal year 1938 are expected to reach a total of $7,293,607,000, an increase of $1,465,456,000 over similar receipts for 1937 and $3,177,650,000 over 1936. This gain is largely due to an increase in income taxes as a result of improved business conditions and the operation of the Revenue Act of 1936.

The amount expected to be collected in 1938 from income taxes is $3,365,300,000, a gain of $992,400,000 over the fiscal year 1937. Miscellaneous internal revenue will produce $2,508,332,000, or $233,364,000 more than is expected from this source of 1937. The tax on unjust enrichment and the taxes on carriers and their employees, from which $82,000,000 and $134,552,000, respectively, will be derived in 1937, will produce no revenue in 1938, since under existing law these taxes expire during 1937.

The first full year of tax collections under the Social Security Act will result in revenue of $774,800,000 in 1938, which sum is $450,200,000 greater than the anticipated revenue in 1937, when collections will be for only six months.

It is believed that custom revenues will rise from $446,800,000 during the present fiscal year to $463,000,000 in 1938, a gain of $16,200,000. Miscellaneous receipts, however, will decrease $8,950,000, the 1938 collections being estimated at $151,550,000, as compared with $160,500,000 during 1937. From realization upon assets $30,625,000 will be received, while in 1937 receipts from this source will amount to $31,830,000.

Expenditures.—The expenditures for 1938 contemplated under this budget (exclusive of those from postal revenues) will total $6,157,999,000, or approximately $2,323,000,000 less than is now estimated for 1937. General expenditures for regular activities amount to $5,841,968,000 as compared with $5,664,647,000 in 1937, an increase of $177,321,000. The 1937 estimate, however, contains an amount of $563,500,000 for completion of adjusted compensation payments to veterans, so that the comparable increase over 1937 is $740,821,000. For recovery and relief there is included in the expenditures for 1938 the amount of $316,031,000, which, of course, is not the full amount that will be required for relief during that year. As previously indicated, it is our present hope that the additional amount to be requested for this purpose will not exceed $1,537,123,000. Thus the total expenditure for recovery and relief during 1938 would be $1,853,154,000 or $963,003,000 less than the amount estimated for 1937. Again I emphasize the contribution which employers can make to this attainment.

Interest on Public Debt

The general expenditures include $860,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of $25,000,000 over the amount for the present fiscal year, and $401,515,000 for statutory debt retirements, a decrease of $3,010,000. Exclusive of the service on the public debt and the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans, there is a net increase of $718,831,000 in expenditures for regular activities as compared with 1937.

This increase is accounted for as follows: For increased requirements under the Social Security Act, $436,337,000; for additional expenditures under the general public works program, $132,519,000; for national defense to provide for the increased strength of the army as directed by Congress and to provide for replacement of naval vessels in accordance with existing authorizations, $92,882,000; for the necessary funds for the activities of the railroad retirement board and for rural electrification, $39,566,000; and for increased needs of other activities, $17,527,000.

Surplus and Public Debt.—The surplus for the fiscal year 1938, as presented in this budget, is $1,135,608,000, after providing for debt retirement. Excluding provision for debt retirement, the surplus will amount to $1,537,123,000. As I have previously stated, it is hoped the additional needs for relief during the fiscal year 1938 will not require expenditure of more than this latter amount. On this basis the estimated gross public debt, on June 30, 1938, will be about the same amount as at the close of the fiscal year 1937.

This does not take into account any change which may occur as a result of the Treasury policy in holding as "inactive" future acquisitions of gold.

Appropriations—The total appropriations recommended in this budget aggregate $6,839,000,000, including those for the postal service, District of Columbia, and probable supplemental items, while the appropriations already made and prospective supplemental items for the fiscal year 1937, exclusive of requirements for recovery and relief, total $6,261,000,000, an increase of $578,000,000 for 1938.

This increase is due to additional appropriations amounting to $309,000,000, on account of the Social Security Act; $80,000,000 required under the general public works program, and $189,000,000 on account of departmental requirements, including the national defense. The appropriations made and contemplated for recovery and relief for 1937 total $2,215,000,000, whereas it is hoped that corresponding appropriations for 1938 will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

Part IV

The District of Columbia

The first section of the 1937 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 23, 1936 (Public, No. 762, Seventy-fourth Congress), contains the following provision:

"Not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the President, for making an independent study of the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia and enabling him to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session what, in his judgment, is a fair and equitable amount to be paid by the United States as an annual contribution toward the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia; such sum shall be available for personal services without regard to the civil service laws and the classification act of 1923, as amended, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary in connection with such study."

Pursuant to the above, I appointed a director and an advisory committee of three members to conduct an independent study of the various elements and conditions affecting the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.

The report contains detailed findings and recommendations with the supporting data and information collected from the federal and district governments in Washington and from 17 comparable American cities and the capital cities of 21 foreign countries.

The application of the basic principles and recommendations as outlined and detailed in the report is reflected in the following 3-point formula, which I recommend be carefully considered by the Congress with a view to enacting such legislation at this session as may be necessary to establish equitable fiscal relationships between the two governments.

I. **Intergovernmental Contractual Services.**—Contractual arrangements shall be established for the reimbursement of the cost of specific intergovernmental services supplied either government by the other. Appropriations therefor shall be included in the respective annual departmental budgets.

II. **Capital Outlays of Joint Interest.**—The National Capital Planning Commission (proposed in the report) shall determine the extent of the respective federal and district interests in capital outlays and improvements to be included in the district budget.

III. **Per Capita Governmental Costs.** — Pending the grant of broader powers of local control over purely local affairs, the excess of the district governmental costs per capita over the average of those in comparable cities shall be assumed by the Federal Government: provided, however, that such excess district governmental costs shall be assumed only after allowance has been made for reimbursements due to unusual costs occasioned by congressional enactments.

I also recommend that, concurrently with enactment of any legislation which carries into effect the provisions of this continuing formula, the substantive law providing for annual federal contributions of a fixed percentage of district appropriations be repealed and that the system of annual federal lump-sum contributions be abandoned.

The application of this formula to the 1938 budget estimates would provide for a net reimbursement by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia $2,533,357, made up as follows:

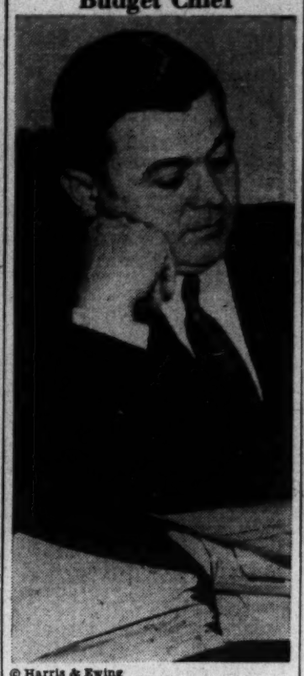
I. Intergovernmental contractual services	$1,996,497
II. Capital outlays	536,860
III. Excess per capita District of Columbia governmental costs	.....
Total	$2,533,357

After the application of the formula there will still be a deficit in the general revenue account of the District of Columbia of about $9,800,000, which will make it necessary, of course, to provide additional revenue. Sources of additional revenue are indicated in the report.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Jan. 5, 1937.

Budget Chief



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Daniel W. Bell
Acting Director of the Budget

Roosevelt in Budget Talk Shifts Security Fund View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Though the 1938 budget sets $295,974,000 for social security expenditures, and $540,000,000 for the old-age reserve account, President Roosevelt said at his annual budget "seminar" with newspaper men that the Social Security Act undoubtedly would be amended greatly to cut down the $47,000,000,000 reserve fund.

The President said that the social security program would be changed to a "pay-as-you-go" basis. But, he added, even then, it would be necessary to have some sort of relatively modest reserve fund. The sums to be collected in 1937 and 1938 for the reserve fund could, therefore, be used for the greatly reduced backlog.

Mr. Roosevelt thus took a position closely resembling that of his Republican critics during the late campaign, as well as that of social security experts, when he departed from the theory of paying for pensions through a vast reserve fund.

Inserted at His Request

This fund was inserted in the Social Security Act, according to insiders, at the specific insistence of President Roosevelt and his treasury advisers. The special committee that prepared recommendations did not favor such a vast fund, but were overruled on grounds of politics, expediency, and the assumed need of "selling" the American people on social security on the actuarial basis.

From the outset, therefore, the reserve fund was belabored by all its critics. The Administration said nothing one way or another during the campaign, defending social security on other lines. Now, however, for the first time President Roosevelt admits that the fund provision—at least in its present volume—needs to be stricken from the law.

How Cost Now Runs

The cost of social security program therefore runs as follows:

	Social Security	Reserve Fund
1936	$28,445,292.50	
1937	$174,637,500	$225,000,000
1938	$295,974,000	$540,000,000

The cost of relief for the remainder of the fiscal year 1937 is not clearly shown in the budget itself, although a deficiency appropriation bill went up today. Total relief spending in this year is set in the President's message at $2,816,157,000. This includes recovery and relief spending, already appropriated, of $2,166,157,000. In addition, the supplemental expenditure item of $650,000,000 out of a total deficiency appropriation of $790,000,000 is for the purpose of carrying on WPA and related programs until June 30, 1937.

Therefore, $650,000,000 is the nearest comparable figure to the $500,000,000 which it was estimated last year would be necessary to round out relief for the fiscal year 1937. The United States Mayors Conference was said to be asking something over $800,000,000 for the same period.

Looks Like Compromise

The figure President Roosevelt is setting, therefore, is believed to represent a compromise upon which the different groups in the Administration are agreed.

In financing the fiscal year 1937, President Roosevelt does not intend to add his entire deficit to the national debt. That is, there is to be a nominal deficit and a real deficit. He is paying off part of the deficit with money taken out of the Treasury's working balances.

Thus, while the apparent deficit is $2,652,653,774, the public debt is to be increased only by $1,348,000,000, which may be called the "real" deficit. The remainder is paid off as follows: Decrease in working balance, $900,128,774; replacement of debt retirements, $404,525,000. In 1936, the "real" deficit was almost actual to the bookkeeping deficit. The gross deficit was $4,763,841,642.48. The net deficit, subtracting $403,240,150.00 for debt retirements not expended, was therefore $4,360,601,492.48, which was the amount by which the national debt was increased.

National defense expenditures are included in this budget, as has been the case ever since public works funds were diverted to armament building, in somewhat obscure form. Thus, in the "general budget summary," presumably a complete tabulation, national defense is shown as follows:

National Defense

1938	1937	1936
$980,763,000	$887,881,080	$704,439,126.94

Real Story on Defense Spending

In supporting Schedule No. 2 these were broken down between the Navy and the War Department as follows:

National Defense

1938	1937	1936
Navy Department—		
$587,362,600	$510,280,080	$391,424,149.26
War Department—		
$393,460,400	$377,601,000	$313,014,977.68

To the lay observer, these would seem to be the complete American expenditures for national defense for these years. These are the figures that will be used in most compilations of American national defense spending, in newspapers and elsewhere. But in each year, a considerable further amount was spent under public works allotments. This appears in more detailed and less manageable tables in the back of the budget. To obtain the real national defense expenditure, therefore, the following figures must be added to those given above:

National Defense

1938	1937	1936
Navy (PWA, etc.)—		
$10,835,000	$60,472,000	$137,607,516.68
War Department (PWA)—		
.....	16,494,800	9,639,165.49
Actual Defense Totals		
Navy Department—		
598,137,600	570,752,080	529,031,665.94
War Department—		
393,460,400	394,095,800	382,654,083.17
Total—		
$991,598,000	$964,847,880	$911,685,749.11

Explaining the Discrepancy

It will be observed that the "invisible" spending for Navy and Army purposes was considerably larger in 1936 and 1937 than in 1938, in which year the army total disappears altogether. The excuse for placing such sizable totals in different tabulations is that the money was intended to be for unemployment relief. However, with shipyards humming with activity under the Vinson-Trammell Act treaty-strength program, there has been little need for relief in their vicinity for two years at least.

The sums budgeted under PWA naval building and army expansion were not all spent in the years for which they were budgeted. On Oct. 31, 1936 the unexpended totals were: Navy $47,948,663.62 and Army $12,539,919.88. The grand total of relief money provided directly for national defense is: Navy $345,489,896.42, Army $125,629,355.79, total $471,119,252.21. The guise as unemployment relief of the $60,488,583.50 still to spend for military purposes becomes increasingly difficult to assert with a straight face.

A Six-Year Comparison

How American military expenditure has gone up during this decade is shown in the following abbreviated compilation, which are of actual expenditures, and should be compared with the figures for 1938, 1937, and 1936 given above:

(In Millions of Dollars)

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Navy Dept.	$436	$297	$349	$357	$354	$374
War Dept.	273	243	298	344	345	338
Total national defense	$709	$530	$647	$701	$699	$702

Believe it or not, there appears in the 1938 budget a new estimate for the CWA—Civil Works Administration—which was born in the bleak winter of 1933, President Roosevelt's first winter in office, and passed out of existence in all except the taxpayer's sense that very winter. The illustration shows how long it takes to get it out once the camel's nose enters the budgetary tent. In 1938, the long-departed CWA gets $230,000. This is in liquidation of obligations to some municipalities.

Conscience Money Remitted

Someone may be interested in how much "conscience money" Uncle Sam gets, or expects to get. The budgeteers put down $2350 in "money received from persons known and unknown" in 1938 and 1937. For 1936 they actually received $2631.89.

Jobless Pension Board Organizes in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8—New Jersey's Unemployment Compensation Commission was formally organized here today with the selection of W. Warren Barbour, formerly United States Senator, as chairman; George R. Dye of Loch Arbor, as secretary, and James G. Robinson of Winnetka, Ill., as acting executive director.

Mr. Dye was one of the secretaries to Mr. Barbour during his two terms as United States Senator, and directed his campaigns. Mr. Robinson has been serving as consultant for various state departments during the past two years. At various times he has served the states of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, California, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming and Kentucky as consultant on financial problems and organizations. The commission will meet again early next week to discuss further organization details.

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Menu Planning—As an Expression of Homemaking

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

'What Shall We Have to Eat?'

Planning Meals Intelligently Is One Means of Expressing Mother Love

By Hannah Dulaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Planning of meals is a subject which is always open for discussion; it is the theme of many conversations, due to the active interest women are expressing in this work. Many seem eager to arrive at the fundamental idea of meal planning, hoping in this way to relieve the tension that so often surrounds this vital part of the home activity.

Suppose for the moment we envisage this activity from a purely artistic point of view and have some fresh light thrown upon the subject. We all enjoy being good artisans, bringing beauty into everything that we do; the planning of meals is an excellent medium for such expression. The meal, as it crystallizes in thought, should be tempered with good taste and form a perfect picture, no matter how simple the combination. Is it not encouraging to remember how often the things that we eat have been grouped together into lovely compositions forming the subject matter of many canvases? Many a great artist has enjoyed painting the edibles which appear every day on our tables. These paintings, classed as "still life," are the prized possessions of many museums.

Webster defines art in part as: "Skill in performance, acquired by experience, study or observation." Then, to unfold artistry in meal planning demands study plus a generous amount of mental discipline.

Orderly Method of Procedure

It is to be regretted that many who are entrusted with this work are not always alert to the responsibility and opportunity it entails, and are satisfied to struggle along from one meal to another without an orderly method of procedure. Small wonder that planning of meals is a bête noire when, in reality, it could never be anything of the sort.

Some information relative to the component parts of foods will not be amiss, since this is essential to the correct planning of meals. One must also be awake to the individual needs of the family; at the same time keep within a balanced budget. This last step means skill and resourcefulness in utilizing all left-overs.

When we analyze the common staples of foods, we find them practically the same the world over; therefore, rules governing a balanced meal are identical whether one is living on the European Continent, the British Isles, or in America.

Moderation and Common Sense

The sources of our edibles are milk, eggs, vegetables, cereals, fruits, nuts, and meats. It is suggested that common sense, together with the law of moderation in all things, be the guiding mentor in the selection of foods.

Foods are classified thus:

1. Proteins (found chiefly in animal foods such as: milk, eggs and meat).
2. Carbohydrates (foods which contain sugar and starch, found mainly in vegetables and fruits).
3. Mineral Matter (found in milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits).
4. Fats and oils (found in nuts, cereals, milk, eggs and meat).
5. Water (found in large quantity in every edible except cereals).

The foods known as carbohydrates are the ones demanding most attention in meal planning because of the large amount of starch they contain. This element is present in a large or small quantity in almost every vegetable, as well as in many fruits. Here is given the approximate amount of starch present in our most generally used vegetables:

	Per Cent
Beans (dried)	55
Sweet Potatoes	26
Corn (green)	19
White Potatoes	18
Peas (green)	15
Artichokes (Jerusalem)	15
Parsnips	11
Onions	9
Carrots	8
Beets	8
Squash	8
Turnips	6
Mushrooms	5
Beans (string)	4
Cabbage	4
Eggplant	4

Dried beans rank next to rice, which is one of the richest cereals, averaging about 75 per cent starch. It is interesting to note that sweet potatoes contain 15 per cent more starch than do white potatoes. One must also remember that bread and all pastes, such as macaroni and noodles, consist almost entirely of starch.

Non-Starchy Vegetables

The non-starchy vegetables are:

Lettuce (including chicory, romaine, endive)
Tomatoes
Spinach
Cucumbers
Asparagus
Celery
Swiss chard
Broccoli

A correctly balanced meal should include one vegetable from each of these two groups. The following examples of a luncheon and dinner menu serve to illustrate this point.

Luncheon

Cream of Celery Soup
Meat Soufflé with Tomato Sauce
Rice
Lettuce with French Dressing
Baked Apple
Toasted Cracker and Cheese

Dinner

Vegetable Bouillon
Baked White Fish with Dressing
Fish Sauce
Baked Potato
Cucumber and Lettuce Salad
Lemon Meringue Pie

From the list of starchy vegetables given above it will be noted that only one of them is included in each of these meals.

Avoid such combinations as: potatoes, beans, and rice; spaghetti, beets, and carrots; or potatoes, macaroni, and peas.

While contrasting colors are pleasing to the eye, be not tricked into thinking that mere assembling of different colored vegetables necessarily means a well-balanced meal. Let it be remembered that one starchy vegetable is enough for each meal and should be served with a non-starchy vegetable.

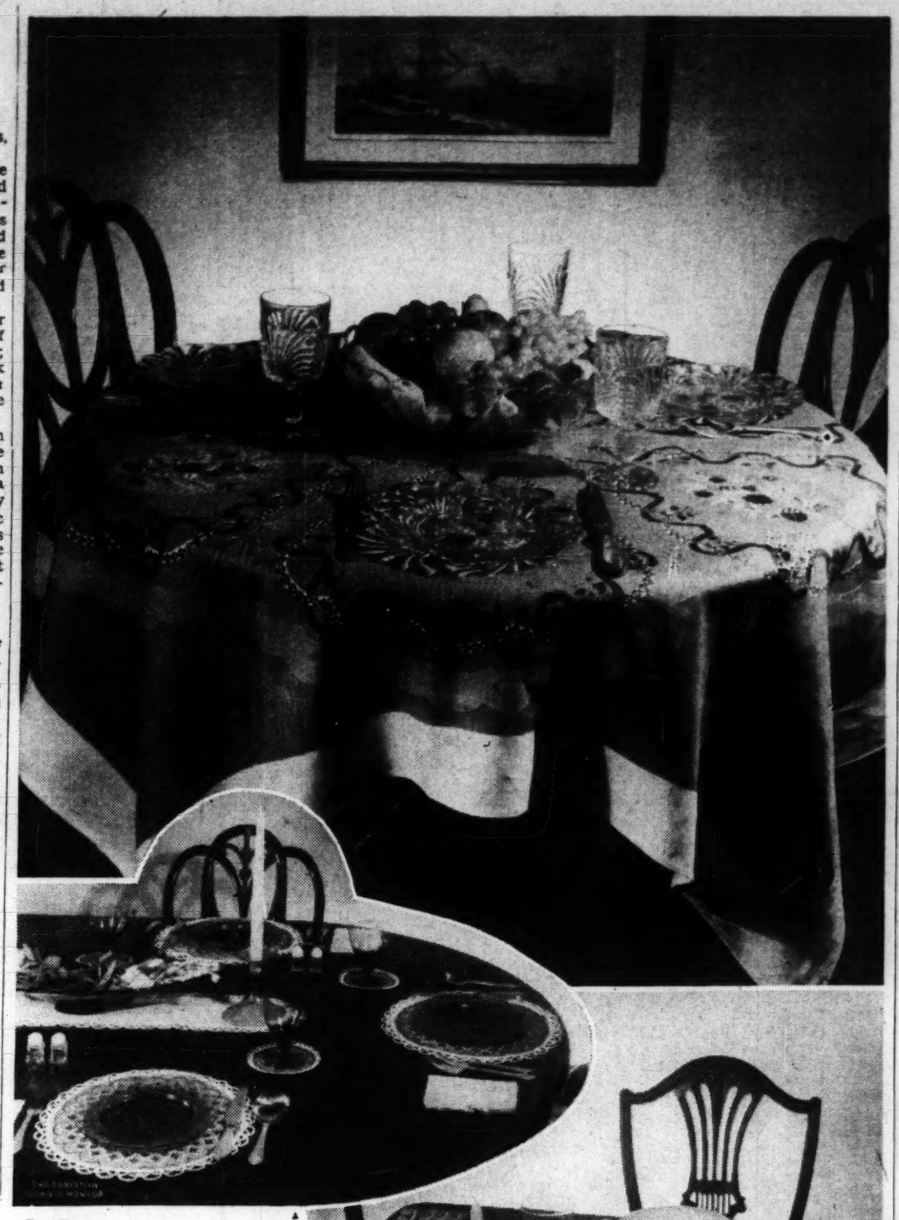
A normal luncheon or dinner should include a dish consisting of nuts, fish, or meat; two vegetables; and a fruit. Cooked cereals, milk and eggs should be used freely for breakfast, particularly where there are growing children.

Printed menus serve a purpose in offering those of limited experience a wide range of combinations from which to choose. Seldom can a printed menu be used in its entirety since it was written with no specific need in view. At best, such menus can only serve as guideposts. There can be nothing monotonous about this work once its importance is realized.

Expressing Mother-Qualities

A mother never frets over the fact that she is responsible for feeding her child; she is more than ready to bridge over any obstacle that might confront her in the discharge of this duty. The fostering of the mother-qualities, such as: vigilance, frugality, beauty, and punctuality, qualities so essential to every well-organized home, inspires one to the joyous performance of all work.

The common enemies, such as: "I can't think what to have for dinner," or "I am tired of doing the same thing three times daily," should be routed out if one would reach the artistry of meal planning. When one's thinking is progressive there can be no monotony about work in the home. The same duty performed now, and three hours hence, should be approached each time with freshness of thought. When our hearts overflow with gratitude for the abundance of good things that we have to choose from, planning of meals becomes a vehicle through which to express beauty and art, since these attributes are the outward expression of selfless service.



Underwood

Three of the Series of Period Linens Designed by Marguerita Mergentime and Sold by Lord & Taylor, New York. Top—"Genteel Elegance," With the Wreaths and Ribbands of the Victorian Era. Accessories From Davis Collamore & Co. Center—"Ladies' Delight," With Lily-of-the-Valley Motif and Rickrack Edgings, Depicting the 60's, 70's, and 80's. Below—Screen-Printed Pattern of Little Red Schoolhouse, Period of Andrew Jackson to Civil War. Accessories From James McCreery

American History in Period Linens

Marguerita Mergentime Uses Motifs Depicting Character of Epochs

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While the men of a youthful and expanding United States went forth to conquer a virgin western country, women, after the long toil of the day, turned to the most instinctive of occupations—home crafts. Although the exploits of the frontiersmen and Indian fighters are familiar to all good patriots, the peaceful crafts which flourished even in those gusty years have only lately been brought to popular attention.

Marguerita Mergentime, one of our foremost designers of household linens, decided a couple of years ago that the annals of American domestic life, if they could be dug up, would yield a treasure trove of designs which she could apply to a series of period cloths for dining tables. In respect to furniture we all think in terms of periods; surely, then, she argued, we needed also table trimmings which would be in sympathy with the themes established by tables, chairs, glass and silver.

So Miss Mergentime spent seven months of research in order to find out what patterns were popular during the century between Andrew Jackson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Twenty-four presidents succeeded one another during this momentous time-span and a wilderness became the greatest industrial country of the world. Miss Mergentime chose to divide this era into four parts, the first beginning with the administration of Andrew Jackson and extending till the Civil War (1828-1862); the second continuing till about 1880; the third crossing the threshold of 1925, when modern styles in decoration first began to interest the American public; the fourth expressing contemporary ideas. She discovered 22 motifs which at intervals during these hundred years have enjoyed popularity as patterns for quilts, coverlets, weavings, rugs and other handicrafts, and she has used them to create 10 new designs that reflect tradition without copying it literally.

Screen-Printed Designs

One of our illustrations shows what penetration Miss Mergentime uses in selecting motifs that not only repeat an old-time theme but which also epitomize the social growth of a period. For example, to express the epoch from Jackson to the beginning of the Civil War, she has employed as a symbol the little red schoolhouse. She found it, doubtless, on samplers and fire screens, together with other motifs, but by giving it importance as an allegory of those years when the United States grew into a democracy of states and a government representative of the people at large, she has shown herself a philosopher as well as an artist.

On a 17-piece set consisting of a runner, eight plate doilies and eight napkins she has depicted, as it were, acres and acres of our earliest institutions of elementary learning. These tiny scholastic buildings, running in straight, rapid lines across the linens, seem to link every part of the country in an endless chain of education! However, they are not always painted red. Blue, parrot-green, crimson, nut-brown schools appear on different sets, contrasted with a white ground, or the buildings may be white against grounds done in the colors named. In fact, in each piece center and border designs transpose the two colors of motif and ground, thus securing a nice contrast in the two parts.

For this same period she has designed also separate napkins in patchwork quilt patterns. Among them is a pineapple, a symbol, then, of American hospitality; a traditional floral pattern and a familiar old-time arrangement of circles and squares. They are sold in boxes containing eight napkins showing four patterns, and they prove useful for buffet suppers where no table is set.

Rickrack Braid

The feminine world was very feminine in the 60's, 70's and 80's, and seems to have had a particular affection for lilies-of-the-valley. Not only did "ladies" nurture them in their gardens and carry them as brides, but they embroidered them on their textiles. So Miss Mergentime has chosen this modest flower to typify the age of refinement, the golden age of manners. She calls her luncheon set which is decorated with this theme—and which is illustrated—"Ladies' Delight." Round plate- and goblet-doilies have naturalistic center sprays and borders which stylize the flower, but the oval runner is plain except for the edging of rickrack, which also finishes the doilies and which is an accurate reminiscence of the period. This setting is done in three three-color combinations, white, pink, and claret; white, turquoise, and nut-brown; white, pale blue, and indigo. The accompanying napkins come in both white and these solid colors.

Another set representing the gilded era is called "Fashionable Fancies," and is an adaptation of a nineteenth century chintz.

The generations which impressed their images upon the world between 1880 and 1925 are commemorated by a cloth measuring 54 by 54 inches, printed with an authentic design which, as can be seen in our picture, shows a floral pattern combined with ribbands, wreaths, tassels and waved bands. She calls it "Genteel Elegance." Lemon-yellow, turquoise and marine blue form one of the attractive color schemes. The others are dusty pink with magenta and black; and pale green with dark green and rose.

For the Politically-Minded

The cloth with which Miss Mergentime celebrates the contemporary age is as amusing a tribute as can be imagined to a generation whose interest in government and eceonomics runs high. Its design is composed of political slogans, famous lines from American orators, and party names. By means of a variety of letter types and nice spacing and balance, the unprecedented pattern is composed into a decoration.

But primarily the cloth is a game board, a puzzle. Who were the "Barnburners," whose name is inscribed here? Who said "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"? What was meant by "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"? Who delivered the Cross of Gold oration? What President's cabinet was named the Kitchen Cabinet? What is the TVA? It is a grand lark for both children and adults—but they had better not play it together lest the adults be shamed by knowledge that is fresh from the classroom! As a stimulus to conversation among grown-ups it is unequaled, as the writer knows, having given a party in its honor. Let the whisper, moreover, that Lord & Taylor who sells these linens, gives the purchaser of this slogan cloth, named "Food for Thought," a pamphlet which explains every quotation printed thereon.

Eggs—French or Spanish Style

Continental Recipes Dress Up an Old Stand-By

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bruges, Belgium

Many tasty dishes made of eggs are served on the Continent. They afford a delightful change from the old familiar style of preparing eggs. For instance, there are always many ways of making omelets. The French make a hearty meal of an omelet which is filled with left-over cooked vegetables or bits of meat such as ham or bacon, and these can be made when time is limited. Here are a number of Spanish and French recipes for serving eggs.

Eggs à la Toledo

Break
2 eggs in each individual fire-proof dish. Add
Salt
Pepper and a
Little butter. Bake in oven of 350° F. for about ten minutes or until the eggs are set. For the sauce take
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 cup tomatoes
½ cup pimientos and cook in olive oil until thoroughly cooked. When eggs are ready pour the sauce over the top of each dish. This amount of sauce will be sufficient for six people.

When I was in Toledo, I ate eggs prepared in this way and found them so good that I obtained the recipe.

Eggs à la Burgos

This is another dish I tried while in Spain.
Grease individual fire-proof dishes and break
2 eggs into each. Season and dot with
Butter. Put in oven 350° F. until set.
Cut up
3 mutton kidneys and simmer in oil. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. When done, brown
1 tablespoon flour in the pan and make a little gravy by adding
1 cup boiling water. Cook five minutes longer and pour over eggs
Serves six.

Oeufs sur le Plat Percy

Grease a fire-proof dish and break into it the number of eggs required. Season and cook over a low fire until set. When done, surround with tiny sausages, nicely browned. Serve with tomato sauce.

Oeufs Farcis à la Chimay

For four people take
6 hard-boiled eggs and cut in half lengthwise and remove the yolks. Put the yolks through a sieve and mix with them
½ cup chopped, sautéed mushrooms
Minced parsley
Salt
Pepper and
Melted butter, all mixed together to make right consistency.
Fill the egg whites and put in a fire-proof dish with
2 tablespoons melted butter. Dust with
Parmesan cheese and put in oven (350° F.) for 15 minutes or until nicely browned.

Oeufs à la Jessica

Break
4 eggs in a fire-proof dish. Cut in quarters
12 mushrooms (small). Toss them with
2 teaspoons butter in a hot pan. When almost tender, add
4 teaspoons cream
Salt and
Pepper. Cook the eggs with a little butter over a low fire until done, then pour the sauce around them. Serves two.

Mimosa Eggs

Slice in thick slices
8 hard boiled eggs. Measure out
1 pint Béchamel Sauce. Put some of this sauce in bottom of greased baking dish and lay eggs evenly in it. Season and cover with more sauce. Continue with eggs and sauce until all are used. Powder the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs and dust on top. Set in oven (275° F.) for 10 minutes. Serves six.

Birds' Nests

Allow
1 egg and
1 slice of toast for each portion.
Break the eggs carefully so that the yolks remain whole. Put the yolks in a shallow dish and beat the whites. Make a nest of the egg white on pieces of toast, leaving a depression in the center of each. Into each nest drop an egg yolk.
Salt and
Pepper and put a
Bit of butter on each yolk. Put in oven (350° F.) for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Egg Cutlets

Mince
6 hard boiled eggs and mix with the following ingredients:
1 pint thick white sauce (adding a little at a time)
2 teaspoons minced onion
2 teaspoons minced parsley.
Season with
Salt and
Pepper. This must be very stiff and all of the sauce may not be needed. Spread out on a platter and when cold form into cutlets. Roll
1 raw egg and
Bread crumbs and fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a piece of bread in 60 seconds (390° F.). Drain on brown paper and serve garnished with
Parsley and
Pieces of lemon. Serves four.

Fried With Onions and Tomatoes

Cook
2 Spanish onions, sliced thin, in sufficient
Butter to keep from sticking to pan. Season with
Salt and
Pepper and add
4 or 5 tomatoes, quartered. Let them cook gently until the tomatoes are very soft. Salt and pepper and add a
Small lump of butter. Fry
6 eggs carefully and place on top of the vegetables. Sprinkle with
Chopped parsley and serve at once.
Serves four.

Egg Kromeskies

Allow
2 eggs to each person to be served. Boil hard and shell. Brush with
Butter and roll in
Salted crumbs. Wrap each egg in a thin slice of
Bacon. Fasten with toothpick and fry in a hot pan until the bacon is crisp

Eggs Florentine

Season
4 cups cooked spinach with
Salt
Pepper and
Dash of nutmeg. Butter a baking dish and put in the spinach in a smooth layer. Break carefully on top
6 to 8 eggs as are needed. Pour over them
1 cup Sauce Blanche (white sauce) and sprinkle with
Grated cheese and
Crumbs thickly. Dot with
Butter and put in oven (350° F.) for 20 minutes. Serves six.

Eggs Benedict

Use
Toast or English muffins, cut in half. Place on each a
Thin slice cooked bacon or ham, on this put a
Poached egg. Cover with
Hollandaise Sauce and serve piping hot.

E. W. F.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
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GARDENING

Setting for an Old House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

When one achieves a farm with a century-and-a-half-old Cape Cod house under a great elm, the number of problems which arise is amazing.

Friends, however, are always so helpful that those who realize an ambition to own such a home will do well to consult them! There was, for example, the friend who stepped in, saw the uneven floors, and remarked, "Now I know where to practice for my next ocean trip. Just walk around this house, and no ship's deck in a storm will hold any terror!" And that rascally trio, who for their stunt at a party one rainy night led the crowd to the woodshed, focused a flashlight on a spot where the rain was dripping through and sang in cloying harmony:

I think that I shall never see
Rain drops like these do seem to be
Inside a house that claims to be
Of ancient, honored ancestry.
A roof is supposed to be tight
To keep out rain by day or night.
Songs are sung by fools like we
But some one ought to get busy.

And when it comes to planning gardens for an old house, all friends should be consulted—before anything is done, of course. Then one can go ahead.

⁂

Seriously, certain points of good taste in keeping with conditions apply to gardens for farm, country home and sea side homes.

First, an old house needs a perennial border of old fashioned flowers.

Where should it be located? Not against the house. An old house needs a few shrubs, a lilac or two by the doors, and a few rambling roses of the better type, Dr. Van Fleet or Paul's Scarlet. The perennial border may be at the rear of the lawn, against an old barn, near a stone wall, or at the side of the garden.

A garden should finish the picture. An old house has a charm and appeal of its own. The garden, important as it is, must be a complement. "As the cheese is to the apple pie," explains one of the friends whose materialistic outlook is to be deplored.

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One of the commonest mistakes, when a country home becomes a reality, is to locate the garden too close to the house. Leave ample space for a lawn at the rear and sides. A smooth lawn at the rear for an outdoor living room is almost a necessity. It needs a tree or two, apple or cherry, for shade. Lawns should go entirely around the house, a framework for the painting.

One of the best arrangements for the garden is to have a perennial border along the side nearest the house. Directly beyond this have the rows of annuals for cut flowers. Then comes a grass walk a few feet wide. Beyond this the vegetable garden has its place.

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And around the entire garden a grass walk is a finishing touch. When one's city friends come to inspect, it is delightful to have such a path for the "grand tour."

A background for the garden is essential. A lilac hedge is excellent. Perhaps there is a stone wall built long years ago by a pioneer and his ox team. One needs trees, but they are more effective if located some distance back of the garden. The trees near the house serve their own purpose for shade and ornament.

H. S. P.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Something New in Wool Winders

Once more the knitter's necessity becomes the mother of invention! You may enjoy anything from the latest popular song to a Bach concerto while your wool is a-winding. With a wooden spool fitted to the spindle of your gramophone you have but to sit still and listen.

Fireside Garden Makers Go Into Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking

Outside as a write, a blizzard is whirling down from the north, with a hard cold wind that drives the powdery snow into drifts and banks along the hedges and back of the red picket snowbrakes that guard the highways. Trees bend their naked branches before the blast, shrubs seem to draw together for protection, the rosebushes huddle down under their coverings of leaves and straw, while the bulbs sleep securely under a layer of frozen ground. The landscape is bleak, bare and cold.

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But inside it is different. Here is a warm, glowing fire. Here are soft, bright lights, easy chairs; a dish of apples and a big pan piled high with fluffy, delectable morsels of hot buttered popcorn on the table. Here are paper and pencils for figuring and writing down lists. And here, best of all, are the new seed and flower and tree catalogues for Father, Mother, Grandmother and the children to study and enjoy.

If an object of art can be described as something designed to give pleasure and satisfaction to the beholder, then surely the seed and flower catalogue will rank high as a thing of artistic worth. Its brightly colored pictures of wonderful, marvelous flowers and vegetables and fruits can give more thrills to the garden lover than all the old masters or modernistic paintings in the world. An evening spent in the perusal of its pages is more satisfactory than any devoted to a concert or grand opera, to such a person. And the snowy, sleety, melting, muddy, freezing, changeable, and rather provoking late winter months are brightened by the alluring promises of better times to come and great things to be accomplished, as set forth in the sundry catalogues and leaflets gathered from all parts of the country.

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So the favorite indoor sport in our home for this time of the year is the study of the catalogues, the planning of gardens, and the making out of lists of shrubs and trees and seeds to be ordered. And the better the planning, the better the results are apt to be. We suppose that never do the results measure up to the plans made, yet a dream partly realized is preferable to no dream at all. Certainly wonders can be accomplished by planning and planting and tending combined.

Besides the catalogues, the magazines and papers of this season are full of helpful articles, pictures, and hints concerning the beautifying of home gardens and grounds. Even an inexperienced gardener can find much to help in the articles written by experts. Elaborate plans can be simplified, one suggestion used here and another one there, to great advantage.

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There is this to think about, too, in our plans for beautifying our gardens and grounds. We are doing it, not for ourselves alone, as is the case when we decorate the interior of our homes, but for the benefit of all passers-by. The loveliness that results from the work and care which we bestow on our places is appreciated by the neighbors and strangers who travel past. They too gain satisfaction in looking at our well-trimmed trees, our smooth green lawns and carefully placed shrubbery, our glowing flower boxes and beds and our graceful vines. There, they may think, with a feeling of pleasure at the charming, fleeting glimpse which they catch, live a man and a woman who love their home and devote time and study to making it a beautiful and pleasant place in which to live. We, they may say, have had a share in that joy.

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We throw another log on the fire and draw closer to its warmth. We munch our apples and crunch our popcorn and speak of the roses and the perennials and the annuals we expect to have. Our minds are filled with roseate dreams of beauty which is to come. This is, indeed, the time when the gardener's joy and anticipation run riot.

M. F. C.

The Editor is glad to see manuscripts submitted by our readers for the "Adventures in Homemaking" column.

Heel High Lights

Medium built-up heels were worn by the majority of co-eds in a contest to determine the smartest indoor school outfit among a group of home economics students in the Middle West. A Nile-green jersey dress embroidered in gay Tyrolean colors, and brown suede bootees comprised the winning costume.

DREER'S 1937 GARDEN BOOK
Sent free to any one interested in gardening. Contains full information about the finest Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, Roses, etc. Dreer's Garden Book is more than a catalog—it is a valuable gardening guide; helps you "plan before you plant." Reasonable prices—many novelties and special values.
HENRY A. DREER
341 Dreer Building Philadelphia, Pa.

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When winter snows cut off their natural food supply, a cache of seeds and grain may save their lives.
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Lecture on Christian Science by Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B.

Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Law of God Applied to Human Affairs," last night, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C.S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

I am glad to welcome you here this evening on behalf of the members of this church. The title of the lecture which we are to hear is "Christian Science: The Law of God Applied to Human Affairs."

In my early experience of Christian Science I discovered two facts which still stand out most clearly in my memory. The first of these was that Christian Scientists, having comprehended that God, Love or Spirit is infinite and omnipotent, hold fast to that fact and accept it without reservation or compromise.

The second fact that I discovered was that the logic of Christian Science is irrefutable, and that it is thoroughly satisfying even though it does not always agree with the testimony of the five senses. The more I studied these two points the more I understood that Christian Science is actually opening our vision to the law of God, and making this law available to all who obey it. As a result of this study I was healed of much sickness, guided in my work and found an ever-present help in time of trouble. I learned too that God's law is not merely a passive regulation, such as a statute written in a book, but rather a divine energy or operative force producing now and forever health, life and good.

Our lecturer this evening will tell us more of this great law of God and its application to human affairs; and I have much pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook of Kansas City, Missouri, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Many centuries ago, a man stood in the midst of Mars' hill and gave to the people of his time a reason for the hope that was in him. From Paul's day to this, it has always been accounted a joyous privilege to speak in behalf of what one knows to be true. Faith, or blind belief, may be shaken; but when one has actually felt the healing and transforming touch of Christian Science he no longer says merely, "I believe." He says, "I know. 'I know that my redeemer liveth,'" because that saving and redeeming power has already been made manifest in his own individual experience.

There are doubtless many here tonight who could tell of the blessings which have come into their lives through Christian Science. I am glad that they are here. But I am equally glad to feel that there are some others also who may, as yet, know very little about it. In fact, I hope there are some with us who are attending a Christian Science lecture for the first time. If there be but one such present, to that one I speak, well knowing what this brief hour may mean to him if his thought be open and receptive to the truth of Christian Science.

Christian Science Affords Understanding of God's Law

In these strange, difficult days of the world's unrest, is it not entirely worth while to know of a system of thinking which is not only a religion, but an exact science, capable of demonstration? Christian Science challenges fear, failure, doubt, distress of any kind by affording a practical and workable understanding of the changeless law of God. Let us have done with negative thinking. The world for too long has been looking at the wrong side of the ledger. One may hold a penny so close to his eyes that he can see nothing beyond it. And there is so much "beyond," of beauty and happiness and success! There is a way out of every human difficulty, no matter how hopeless it may appear to be, a right way, a quiet way, a way which will bless all concerned, the sort of way of which the prophet once wrote, "For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace."

In quoting from Isaiah I am reminded to say what doubtless most of you already know, that Christian Science derives its sanction from the Bible. Our textbook is named, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and it was written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and its only Leader. One of the religious tenets of Christian Science, to which all members of the church subscribe, reads as follows, in Science and Health (p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." That ought to silence the thought that Christian Scientists do not read the Bible, as has been said. On the contrary, they read and study it daily. To them it is still the Book of books, and no book can ever supersede it.

It was when studying this book that Mrs. Eddy's own healing came about. After reading some passages from Matthew's Gospel, and applying them to her own case, she was able to heal herself of an injury caused by an accident, pronounced fatal by the physician. She literally "rose and walked," to the astonishment of all beholders. But this was not enough. She must help other sufferers also to find their freedom. So she spent three years in studying the Bible and searching for the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, proving it over and over again, until at last she was ready to embody the results of her investigations in the book just mentioned.

And then?—I often think of those early days, when there was just one Christian Scientist on earth, when Mrs. Eddy stood alone with God, triumphant over "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," untouched by the gibes and jeers of those who did not understand. Her first happy confidence that the world would rejoice to know of her discovery, and hasten to accept it, was found to be misplaced. The churches coldly closed their doors upon it—and her. The press laughed at it. Materia medica fought it. Some of her early followers were even fined and imprisoned, and her own life was threatened. But, undaunted, she pressed on, animated by one supreme, unswerving purpose, to restore to Christianity its lost element of healing.

We love Mrs. Eddy, but we do not worship her. And why should we not love her? Have you ever seen her birthplace, or pictures of it? It is just a typical New England farmhouse of the better sort, quite away from the beaten road, with only grass-grown wagon-tracks leading past the door. Not many travelers, it would seem, were wont to pass that way. Yet in the interval between that time and this, millions of feet, figuratively speaking, tired, weary feet, have worn a pathway to her door. Today the church she founded, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has an edifice capable of seating five thousand persons, while its many branches extend not only throughout this country, but to foreign lands as well. When something of this sort happens, when from so humble and unostentatious a beginning a Cause can steadily grow for seventy years, and can continue to grow, in the face of all opposition, it is time for every intelligent person to ask himself, Why? There must be a reason.

Healing Was Practiced By Jesus' Followers

This book which I hold in my hand is the reason. Jesus said, "My words shall not pass away," and they have not. How well his early followers understood them is proved by the fact that for three hundred years after he left the earth, they healed the sick and raised the dead. The secular historian, Josephus, mentions this as a fact, and it was evidently regarded as a perfectly natural and inevitable part of their religion. After a while, however, various disintegrating elements crept in, as it grew and became "popular," until finally the primitive purity of those early teachings was lost. Gradually the healing element fell into disuse. Then came that period in the world's history rightly called the Dark Ages, and in these centuries of dense materiality the pure words of Jesus, the Christ, were largely forgotten. It would almost seem that they were gone forever, but there they lay, unseen, yet still vibrant and untouched, just waiting until human hearts should once more be ready to receive them. And then—a woman came, and they are now in such form that they can never again be lost.

Some very good and conscientious persons, however, may hesitate to read this book, Science and Health, because they have been told that it denies the divinity of Christ. That is not true. We do not deny the divinity of the Christ, and we love and revere Jesus even more than do some others, for we believe in keeping *all* of his commands, and not just a part. When he told those who believed on him to "preach the gospel" and "heal the sick" we believe that he meant just what he said. The churches preach the gospel, yes. But when asked why they do not heal the sick the reply often is, because they feel that this command was intended only for his immediate disciples, and for the age in which he lived. If so, why did he say, "These signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover"? "Them" that believe. He did not say "you" who believe. He knew that anyone, at any time, in any age, who really understood his sayings could make them provable and practical, just as he did. God would not be God, were this otherwise. God would not be Love, the faithful, tender, and true, were He to make relief from pain and misery possible only to a few favored ones, two thousand years ago, and then—never again. That would impugn our sense of even human justice. Man is made free today, as in Jesus' time, from any erroneous condition which may present itself—whether it be the healing of a sick body, a sick mind, a sick business, or a sin-sick, homesick, heartsick human being.

Works of Our Master Founded on Spiritual Law

All the works of our Master were founded upon a spiritual law which is as applicable now as it was then, for real law, God's law, does not change with the passing of the centuries. Let us suppose that I am holding something in my hand—let us say, a pencil. If I drop this pencil it will go down. No one expects to see it go up. That is because we all believe in something we call "gravitation." Although the views of physical scientists regarding this have undergone some changes of late, it existed as a so-called law in Jesus' time, and in the time of Moses, in fact, since the beginning of time, although not so generally understood. But the only law which Jesus acknowledged was true spiritual law, God's law. This real law was the basis of his many mighty works which he confidently promised would be repeated and even greater works than his, when this changeless law of God should become more universally accepted, and utilized.

"God is no respecter of persons" and neither is the law of gravitation. If I drop this pencil, it immediately goes down. If anyone drops a pencil, it immediately goes down. And may I add, it requires no assistance from us! One does not have to push the pencil. He has only to release it. That is a point most important to remember, for the trouble with most of us is that we will not seem to "let go" of those false beliefs and theories which are so directly responsible for our difficulties. There is a law of God just as ready to operate, and just as instantly available as is the so-called law of gravitation, but if we continue to cling to our troubles, still holding them fast in clenched, frightened fingers, how can we expect this law of God to operate in our behalf?

Healing Truth of God Is Present Everywhere

Perhaps we have held these troubles for so long now that we hardly know how to let them go. They have become so largely "a part of ourselves," as the saying is, that everyone who sees us, immediately sees these troubles also, firmly attached to us, and that does not help us to shake them off! So we keep on holding them, looking at them, talking about them, thinking about them, dreaming about them, worrying about them, turning them over and over, upside and down, inside and out, backwards and forwards, round and round, until we get so weary and worn out that we say we simply cannot stand it any longer!

I know. I understand. I used to do that, too. Most of us have, I think, but I feel sure that nobody ever held on to them any tighter than I did. The whole world has been doing it for ages. Perhaps that may have been just what the man with the withered hand had been doing, as far back as Jesus' time. He had evidently been holding to *something* so long in consciousness that his hand had actually grown stiff. Perhaps he had forgotten how to give. When we open our fingers, like this, we not only scatter our joyous beneficence but are also at the same moment in a position to receive. Or, it may be, since the man was by trade a mason, as the Bible commentators mention, and had been accustomed to earn his living through the use of his hands, he may have been just "paralyzed with fear," as the saying is, at the prospect of becoming a helpless mendicant. Of course, we do not actually know what may have been the so-called cause of his trouble, but it is evident that Jesus discerned it at once. After rebuking the ecclesiastical bigotry of those standing by, who would willingly have trapped and condemned him on a doctrinal technicality, he said to the poor sufferer, "Stretch forth thy hand." He obeyed, and the law of God immediately took possession. It became "whole as the other." There is enough of this same healing Truth, of God, right here in this room, now, at this moment, to heal any difficulty which anyone present may feel that he possesses. But he must do his part.

Right Understanding Is First Essential

The first essential is to get a right understanding of God. This is important, because everyone has either a limited or mistaken concept of Deity. There is no such thing as a really godless person. One may say that he is so, and fully believe that he is, but in the last analysis—is he? While it is true that he may refuse to believe in the generally accepted concept of God, as taught by the churches, yet is it not equally true that he does believe in the existence of some superhuman power greater than himself, over which he has no control? Perhaps he calls it "the great First Cause," and if so we agree with him, for Christian Science declares God to be the one and only cause, the first, the last, the All-in-all. If questioned further, he will probably admit that he did not create himself, and in this we also concur, since God is the creator of all that really exists. He may also acknowledge that no human being is able to change the planets in their courses, interrupt the ceaseless ebb and flow of the ocean's tide, nor prevent the perpetual recurrence of springtime. Before such proofs of an intelligence which does govern and control all this, the so-called godless man must bow in silent acquiescence. He may call it "nature" and "law," but we call it God.

The Christian Science textbook (p. 587) defines God as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." To this God we turn rejoicingly, knowing that He is not far off, in some vague, distant heaven, shrouded in mystery and dogma, but here and near, tender, loving, merciful, compassionate, bestowing "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

That which is called a Christian Science treatment is the law of God applied to any particular case. It releases, or "saves," us from all that is unlike God, thereby establishing our salvation, not deferred to some future time and to some so-called future world, but immediately, here and now. It includes a grateful acknowledgment of the good already received, a denial of whatever erroneous belief may be presenting itself for correction, and the establishing in consciousness of the great spiritual fact that since God and man are inseparable as Principle and idea, man can see only what God sees, and can know only what God knows, and that God's knowledge does not include such dark dream-shadows as sin, sickness, and death. It declares that there is but one consciousness, the God-consciousness, the Truth-consciousness, the Christ-consciousness,—and that, in reality, is your consciousness and mine, for there is no other. Into this purified consciousness nothing can enter "that defileth, . . . or maketh a lie," and a Christian Science treatment proves, or "demonstrates" this, by casting out any claim of error to presence and power. It is the coming of the Christ.

"But," someone may be thinking, "that does not sound very reasonable to me. We all know that we are living in the midst of trouble. We see it on every side. Do you just close your eyes to everything that is wrong, and deny that it exists?"

We deny that it exists as a reality, but we do not deny that it seems very real to frightened human sense, and so our work, our prayer, or process of salvation, our treatment, is to correct that frightened human sense through a better understanding of God, and of man's relationship to Him, to that Love which knows no evil. "Now, right there!" says our friend, the previous speaker, "you seem to be contradicting yourself. You say that God does not know evil?" No. "Nor sickness?" No. "Nor sin?" No, indeed. "Then how can He heal what He does not know? How can He heal my rheumatism, for instance, if He does not know that I have any? I should not think that even God could do that!"

Sunlight of Truth Destroys All Error

I shall answer that question by a metaphor. Suppose the sun could speak. It might say, "What is darkness? I never saw any. What is night? I never saw night. I do not know anything about it." That is true. The sun never saw night, does not know anything about night, and yet it destroys it every twenty-four hours. Light never knows darkness, can never know darkness, for where light is there is no darkness. The sun does not have to know about darkness in order to destroy it. It has only to shine. The instant the sun comes, darkness vanishes. Darkness is not a real entity. It is just the absence of light. It has no power of resistance. It cannot fight back, because it is nothing at any time but the absence of something else. The only thing it can ever do is just to disappear. So it is with sickness, sin, sorrow, poverty, fear, suffering,—that rheumatism, for instance. When the sunlight of Truth is brought to bear upon them, Truth destroys them by reason of its own Allness, filling all space, and consequently leaving no place nor opportunity for evil of any sort.

"But," someone else may be thinking,—perhaps the one who is here for the first time,—"I wish I knew just *how* it works. You say that there is a law of God operating in my behalf, available at any time, if I will do my part. Now, just what is this law of God, and how does it work?" That is all fully explained in Science and Health; but to answer briefly here I will say that it "works" from the basis of a perfect God, a perfect man, and a perfect universe, as recorded in the Bible, in the first chapter of Genesis. This chapter, as you know, contains the account of creation, and from it as a premise we draw our conclusions as accurately as a mathematician demonstrates his problem in geometry. Since God made all that was made, and since God is Spirit, as the Bible declares, it follows that His creation must have been, and is, spiritual. All was finished. It was perfect and complete, and then God "rested" from His work.

Christian Science Clears Fog of Misconception

Christian Science maintains that nothing has changed, nothing will ever change this forever fact of a perfect, complete, spiritual creation. It still remains just as it was "in the beginning." Later on, however, we are told that a mist "went up" "from the earth"—and then the trouble started. For a mist, as we all know, has a way of making everything look different. In a mist, one is confused. He does not see clearly any more. If any of our English friends are present, they could relate many amusing stories of the odd things which often happen during a proverbial London fog; how even the most ordinary and familiar objects sometimes assume such new and distorted shapes that one has been known to lose himself almost at his very door. If, at this moment, one of those dense fogs should settle over this room, the same thing would happen. The room would seem filled with confused outlines where the furniture had been, and we might, gradually, lose sight even of each other. After a while, we will say, the fog, or mist, lifts, and drifts away. Here we would all be, absolutely untouched, just as we were before. The fog had changed nothing. It had just obscured our vision, for the time being. That was all. Sin, disease, and death do not change man, any more than the fog, or mist, changes the furniture. A Christian Science treatment only disperses the misconception of man by demonstrating his untouched perfection. It reveals him as he really is, not as he seems to be.

Of course at this point a clear distinction must be made between man, in God's image and likeness, and the poor, suffering race of Adam. Christian Science does not claim perfection for anything mortal or material. Far from it. It only says that where false material sense sees its own misconceptions, its own mistaken views of man, true consciousness, God-governed, sees the beauty and harmony and wholeness and completeness of the real, spiritual man. This does not mean, however, that there are two kinds of men. No. Just one, the one God made. Just one table, both before the fog and after it. Not two tables here at all. Never two tables. Just this one table, and *our* misconception of it. No matter how thick the mist may have been, or how long it may have lasted; there has never been but one table. We just failed to see it clearly. That was all.

Obedience to Jesus Brought Instant Healing

There was once a man who lay in the "mist" for thirty-eight years, waiting to be healed. It was at the Pool of Bethesda, a very long time ago. One happy day, Jesus, our dear, loving Master, came that way, and stopped to question him. The man explained that he could not move by himself, and there was no one to carry him into the pool, that he might be healed. Jesus spent no time in arguing. He quickly saw what was wrong. "Rise," he said, "take up thy bed, and walk." And it was done.

Perhaps, in this instance, the mist may have been the man's belief in the power of the water in the pool to make him well, just as some today believe in the curative properties of certain material remedies. Perhaps he was just enveloped in a cloud of self-pity, because of his inability to reach the pool by himself. Or perhaps, a certain bitterness was rankling in his heart because no one seemed to make any effort to assist him. But Truth does not compel us to wait for somebody, somewhere, to do something before we can be healed. That is not God's way. The exact nature of the mist, we do not know, but the pure, spiritual vision of the Master saw through it in an instant. There was not even any period of so-called convalescence. Did you ever think of that? No waiting for weak and unused muscles to regain their strength. The mist had so completely vanished that not even the memory of it remained. Although for thirty and eight years he had believed that he could not move, he was able, at the Christ-command, not only to rise, but to pick up his bed, and walk away with it! Are we not glad and thankful that this same law of God exists today!

Christian Science Treatment Backed by Omnipotence

The dictionaries define "law" as "a rule of action made by a power capable of enforcing it." Law, then, is not law at all, unless there is power back of it. For instance, suppose some children playing on the sidewalk should decide among themselves that anyone passing by who might happen to step on a crack in the pavement would have to pay them a penny. Would that be law? Of course not. They might ask for their penny, and some good-natured pedestrian might toss them one, in remembrance of his own boyhood days, but could they compel him to do so? But how about the traffic policeman? There he stands, in the midst of what seems to be a hopeless tangle of vehicles, and gives his orders. And do the drivers obey him? They certainly do! He controls the situation, not by reason of any power resident in himself, but because he represents the majesty of the law. Disobedience to that white-gloved hand, as it goes up or down, may lead to most unpleasant consequences, and they all know it.

In like manner does a Christian Science treatment operate. It speaks with authority, for back of it is the whole of omnipotence. This treatment, this saving law of God, specifically applied, carries with it its own irresistible impulsion. The trouble is that mortals sometimes believe something to be law which is not law at all, but merely a man-made and a man-projected theory. Still, if one believes in a false law, he may suffer from its effects just as much as if it really were a law, not realizing that he has a right to rebel against it. To return a moment to our illustration: if the children playing on the sidewalk should happen to find someone perhaps newly arrived in our country, who could not yet speak our language, and so did not understand what was going on, they might extort from him the coveted penny. But he would only be paying tribute to his own ignorance. So it is with us, sometimes. We obey a false law, not by reason of any power inherent in the law itself, but because we do not know any better.

Challenge Is Issued To False Law of Heredity

Oh, those pennies which we pay, day after day, and year after year, under the mistaken conviction that we must! Thousands, millions, are toiling along life's road today, bearing burdens more crushing than any ever laid upon the shoulders of a helpless people by a relentless Pharaoh. To cite just one example—and we all know of many others. There is a so-called law named "heredity," claiming that certain characteristics (usually undesirable ones), may be transmitted from one generation to another. Most of the world accepts this as law, and yet was there ever anything more cruel and unjust, that a little child should be compelled to suffer for another's sin or mistake? It is inhuman and repellent, and yet the very ones who love that child the best are usually the first to fasten about his neck this yoke of bondage.

Christian Science challenges all such conclusions. It says (Science and Health, p. 227), "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right." Because someone, somewhere, thirty or sixty or a hundred years ago was addicted to drink, or was a business failure, or had a bad temper or a poor digestion, do we have to have them, too? No. God's law is a law of Love, and of justice. It says that mortals can pay no penalty except for their own wrongdoing, and that even that penalty ceases as soon as the sin ceases. It says that there can be no dangerous inheritances, since God is the Father and Mother of all. It says that the real man is never overcome by fear, overwhelmed by impending disaster. He never was in bondage to any unrighteous condition. He never had a handicap, physical or mental. In true consciousness, your consciousness, there is never any belief of weakness, pain, deformity, abnormality. True consciousness admits no insurmountable obstacle, no irreparable loss, no unforgivable wrong, no implacable hatred, no unconquerable sin, no incurable disease.

Prayer Which Outlines Is Not Prayer at All

Perhaps some have come here tonight who have been struggling with a problem which is not physical, but financial. And it may be that the general situation does not seem to be responding as it should, considering how long and how earnestly the prayer to God for freedom has been carried on. It may be that someone is discouraged. He feels that no matter how hard he tries, nothing seems to move. Perhaps he is thinking, "I wonder if I shall find out tonight what is the matter?" Perhaps. May I help you to analyze the way you are handling this seemingly stubborn difficulty, your treatment, your prayer—for they both mean the same thing. It sometimes happens that in one's mental work on a claim of this kind he, all unconsciously, may have been including in that prayer the definite way in which he would like to see it answered. In his natural eagerness to see it "work out" he may have forgotten, just for the moment, that prayer which outlines its answer is not prayer at all, as Christian Science understands it. It may be that he has practically been saying, "It does look so right for me to have this! Dear God, won't you help me to get it?"

How do we always know what is best for us? Misguided human sense is so easily deceived! A chair may look like something quite different during the mist. Perhaps many of us can recall some time in our past experience when we were asking for something which, at the moment, looked so very fair and pleasant, so obviously right for us to have, that we could not understand why God, in His great wisdom, did not give it to us. But God, in His great wisdom, did not. For some time after that we possibly went about in quite a rebellious and unhappy state of mind, because, for some unexplained reason, our prayers had not been answered.

Someone once wrote of mortal man, "So weak is he, so ignorant and blind, that did not God sometimes withhold petitions which we ask, we should be ruined at our own request!" God will not let us be ruined at our own request. He loves us too much for that.

Living a Prayer Often Brings Healing

We cannot force a demonstration. God's law works easily, quietly, naturally. It is like the so-called law of nature, in accord with which, without effort, the ice-bound brook melts its fetters, and ripples onward toward the sea, leafless boughs hang out fresh garlands of loveliness, fruits mature, golden grains ripen. How it rests one to remember this! No more sense of hurry, worry, and impatience, no nervous strain and tension. We are now convinced that if this thing for which we long is really in accord with what is best for all concerned,—not just for us,—and if it is in accord with God's law, and is right for us to have, we can safely trust Him to give it to us. In fact, there is no power on earth to keep it back. All we now need to do is to step aside, with our preconceived personal opinions, and "let" God's will be done in our behalf, instead of getting all tired out trying to "make" it be done. It will be done when we have ceased listening to our own frightened heartbeats to hear the soft flutter of angelic wings, bringing God's answer to His child.

It has been the experience of many Christian Scientists that some of the very best gifts which divine Love has ever sent to them have come without long and strenuous effort on their part. In fact, usually without any conscious effort at all. Mrs. Eddy once wrote (Science and Health, p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." When a Christian Scientist is busy *living* this prayer, by helping others, and by trying each day to be more loving and pure and consecrated and selfless, some very interesting things often happen, some unexpected and unprecedented things in connection with his own personal affairs, and he often finds that his own problem has solved itself when—so to speak—he was not looking! In fact, so quietly and naturally did the answer come, that he hardly knew it was there at all until he saw it shining out in his experience, a thing of joy and beauty.

God is so good! What is it which ever keeps any of us from demonstrating more of this goodness in our own individual experience? It is our failure to lift our heads above the mist, and remember who we are—the man who has dominion over all things. No matter how hopeless any outward situation may seem to be, keep on singing your songs in the night, and trusting God. Never admit defeat. Never admit failure. There are no failures in God's universe. You are not a failure, nor have been a failure, nor are going to be a failure. That is not the truth about you. You are the child of God, free to walk the heavenly way, unhampered—and unafraid.

Market reports may fill humanity with grief, business may disintegrate, human enterprises fail, established precedents come to naught, thrones totter, governments change hands overnight, but the true Christian Scientist is at peace. For he knows that

"behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
keeping watch above His own."

Conflicting interests may rage between men and nations, and threaten to engulf the world once more into darkness and despair, but above "the tumult and the shouting" the light of Truth, like some clear star, shines on—and on.

Just one more word. Do you remember how the disciples once rowed all night, but "the wind was contrary," and they did not get anywhere? And how their little boat kept tossing, tossing on the waves, and *he* was not there, and they did not know where he was, and everything seemed to be going wrong? Perhaps that describes the way some of us have felt during this past year, when we rowed and rowed, and could not seem to make any progress. There was always that "contrary wind," and the harder we tried, the more it seemed to blow us back. But, listen! "In the fourth watch of the night Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea." "The fourth watch." Do you know what time that was? "The fourth watch" was the hour just before dawn, the proverbial "darkest hour." When the night was darkest, and their hope almost gone, the dear Christ came.

Blessings of Truth Waiting for Us

Truth is still with us, to give us strength and courage to keep on, and to bring us safely into the haven where we would be. Awake to reality! It is all here, every blessing from the hand of infinite Love,—happiness, success, abundance, completeness, freedom, health, home, heaven, every good and perfect gift,—all ours. All here. *Now.* Just waiting. We have only to see it.

"I ask no heaven-dropping manna, Lord,
No special dispensation from the skies;
Already wonders compass me around,
Already heaven all about me lies.
Open my eyes!"

Rights for Mexican Women Voted by Farm Confederation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The most important work completed at the fourth annual convention of the Mexican Confederation of Farmers was adoption of a plan for incorporation of women into all farm organizations. The convention, held in Mexico City, was attended by 200 delegates from agrarian communities and syndicates throughout the republic.

At a time when Mexican suffragettes are striving for the right to vote and hold office the action of the farm confederation is of significance and is considered a victory for the feminists who, to date, have not been accorded equal rights with men. The program adopted by the confederation was instigated, however, by men and not by women. It came as the result of a recommendation by the central executive committee of the confederation, headed by Prof. Graciano Sanchez.

The recommendation for the changed status of farm women was prefaced by a statement by the central executive committee which conceded that the organization of farm women into social groups had been neglected. However, the members said, "for real improvement in the life of the farm and agrarian community, it is necessary to pay special attention to the work and influence of women."

Community Participation

The program adopted recommended woman's participation in community life "with all of the rights and prerogatives of the man." The sweeping implications of this phrase raise the social and political level of the farm woman above that enjoyed by women of any other class in Mexico.

The importance of youth in farm communities was also recognized with the statement that the future of the program for improvement of rural conditions rests upon young men now in school. It is they, said the members of the committee, who will suffer most if the present program of economic and social advancement fails.

In order to effect the participation of these two groups in their organizations, the confederation adopted resolutions creating secretaryships in the agrarian syndicates and community leagues, offices which will be held by women and young men. The representatives will be appointed by the committee, and to establish this plan it will be necessary for each organization to report on progress made at the end of the first four months of 1937.

Commended by Cardenas

The convention was opened by Luis I. Rodriguez, private secretary to President Cardenas, who, as the latter's spokesman, commended the agrarian delegates on the progress which has been made in the development of small holdings granted the farmers under the Agrarian Law. A growing sense of responsibility and group consciousness is indicated, he said, by the increased requests being made by farmers for land.

He urged all farm groups to erect small schools in their communities and to use their influence to protect rural school masters who, he said, are frequently made the victims of the "forces of reaction" which oppose the Government's social and economic program. The farmers were also urged to take part in the development of community sports and to keep in close contact with the officers of the National Farm Credit Bank which finances the "ejidos" or small holdings.

Rifles for Farmers

The recent distribution of approximately 65,000 rifles and necessary ammunition among farmers was for the purpose, Señor Rodriguez said, of defending their lands against counter-revolutionary groups. These groups are alleged to have instigated recent raids upon agrarians in the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco and Zacatecas.

Such arms, he stated, equipped the farmer to defend his legitimate rights and made it unnecessary to call upon military forces of the nation to keep the peace. In answer to the Rodriguez statement, made in the name of President Cardenas, Professor Sanchez stated that "rifles are the strongest arguments which the agrarians can have to protect their rights and their land."

The convention ended with Señor Rodriguez exhorting the farmers to exert every effort for improvement of conditions among the agrarian groups, and with the Confederation sending assurances of complete loyalty and co-operation to President Cardenas.

Memphis Prepares To Use TVA Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—TVA's biggest potential user of electric power at present—the City of Memphis—will not be affected by recent rulings delaying PWA financing of power projects, it is revealed by Memphis city officials.

The United States Supreme Court's declaration on the Duke Power Company's case and the decision of Federal Judge John J. Gore in Nashville, granting 19 utility companies in the State an injunction restraining the TVA from further expansion at least until March 8, will not hinder the city's plans to build its own power system to distribute TVA power.

"With or without PWA, we are proceeding to build our plant," said Maj. Thomas H. Allen, chairman of the city light and water division.

"Whatever the final decision in the Duke power case, it will make no difference in Memphis' plans," Mayor Watkins Overton said. "We are going right along."

Memphis has a $9,000,000 bond issue authorized and ready for sale, and though Judge Gore has issued a temporary injunction against TVA, he agreed to allow construction to continue on 35 projects. In this group is the line that will bring power to Memphis from Muscle Shoals.

The city will open bids shortly for the grading, drainage and improvement of the south gateway substation. Funds for the purchase of this land and construction come out of a $300,000 one-year loan which city officials negotiated from Memphis bankers.

Tennessee to Spend More on University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Education has been included in Tennessee's new governmental program. It is estimated that the University of Tennessee needs $500,000 to $750,000 increase in yearly appropriations to get back on a par with 1930-31 income and with neighboring state universities. Governor-elect Browning is committed to support this increase.

Cut from $925,000 in 1930-31 to only $450,000 in 1935-36, it would take $475,000 a year to bring appropriations up the former basis. It would take $750,000, university officials believe, to meet the demands of increased enrollment and expansion. This includes construction needs and remodeling.

The board of trustees in its report compares the university's present appropriation with other southern universities as follows:

	Appropriation	Amount per Student
Tennessee	$449,343*	$149
Florida	967,502	340
Kentucky	1,035,533	223
Louisiana	2,942,729	564
West Virginia	871,550	312

*Includes Smith-Hughes funds.

The trustees outline services performed for the State aside from teaching, as extension work in agriculture and research to develop new natural resources for industries.

Governor-elect Browning believes that increased revenues from existing taxes will care for new educational costs.

The Home Forum

"Goblin, Lead Them Up and Down"

IT WAS raining when Henry and I pedaled out of Baden. The tiny cold drops were pleasant against our faces. They brightened the green lawns and gardens, freshened the leaves, brought out the scent of the lindens. We were glad of the rain.

The road wound ahead, glistening and black, through the fields. It was taking us gently upward toward the hills. The slope was deceptive. The bristling tops of the Black Forest beckoned us across the ridge. A dip, a twist in the road, a flash of white walls and dripping thatch —we had left the valley behind us.

Out in the open, climbing again, we burst through a flock of geese and scattered them like feathers from a punctured mattress. Their hysterical cackling followed us on our way. Fading, it left us alone in the increasing storm.

WE HAD TO put all our weight now on the slippery pedals! We climbed slowly now, into the wind. Our paths were zigzag where the road's was straight. The little shift-lever clicked back into middle speed, then into low. Our heavy bicycles lurched. We got off and pushed them in front of us.

For hours we plodded upward. The road wound back upon itself. It took us further and further afield as the ascent grew steeper. At every turn we looked back on the same landmarks, dishearteningly close. It seemed as if we made no forward progress at all. The gravel at the side of the road was treacherous. The bicycles skidded and dragged through it. It grated under our boots. The rain soaked our clothes, yet we ourselves were hot and perspiring. And the gusts of wind, with merciless regularity, chilled us through.

THEN THE FOREST suddenly shut us in, cut off the valley landmarks, sheltered us from the wind and the rain. We found a spring beside the road and flung ourselves down in the rich moss to rest. What rare pleasure to lie there relaxed, to feel the warm surging blood at our temples, to breathe furiously, amply. The bubble and chuckle of the spring refreshed us. We dipped in our cupped hands and drank, held the water in our mouths to warm before we swallowed. It was tonic. There were bread and cheese in our packs. We sat and munched in silence, like contented animals.

But the wind was bending the tree tops and the rain drizzled through. We pushed on, briskly at first, then slowly and more slowly. The grade seemed steeper than ever. Once we stopped to pick wild blackberries in a tangle by the side of the road. We passed below some woodchoppers, thinning out the timber on the mountainside. The mist and rain obscured them. They seemed quite detached from the clear ring of their axes. It didn't occur to us to speak. The minutes dragged into hours while we walked. At a fork in the road, we came upon a dismal little house with a row of chickens huddled behind the drip of the eaves. A man came out, scowled at us, and threw a handful of corn into the mud. The chickens didn't stir. We asked him the way and he pointed without answering. Then he stooped through the door and was gone.

BARE TRUNKS SHOOTING up into the mist on one side, bristling green spikes piercing out of the mist on the other—we were in the clouds. Tiny riverlets pushed down through the gravel. Every puddle was a geometrical pattern of interlocking rings from the raindrops. Back and forth we trudged, higher and higher. The clouds crept up behind us. They crept down to meet us. Then the road leveled off. We wiped the bicycle saddles with our dry under-sleeves and started to ride.

It was restful to be rolling again. Our legs pumped up and down mechanically. We rode side by side. The natural surroundings were overwhelming. We needed companionship. Henry smiled sideways.

"'S ist schön," he said, "*wun*derbar schön," mimicking our friends in the valley. I had to smile, too, at the description. It was exquisitely inadequate. There was a beauty here that our whole bodies sensed—the damp cool air against our skin; the fragrance of wet pine needles; the roar of wind and tumbling water; the endless red stalks of pines like pillars underneath the clouds; green branches, pale and immeasurably distant through the curling vapors; and, below, banks of ferns and flowers, gleaming and steaming, like the traditional day of creation.

IT WAS FAST growing dark. We reached the little mountain lake, Mummelsee, passed close enough to hear the quick slap of waves on the beach. But we saw nothing of the water. There was a Youth Hostel here, and its bright windows looked cheerful and inviting. We stood in the light to examine our maps, but we didn't dare to linger. There were miles ahead before we could rest. The way was downhill. It would have been a shame to stop.

The rest of that journey I remember like a dream. It was sheer madness. We hurtled downward in the dim light. The rain and hail bit at our faces. The cold rush of air nearly blinded us. It penetrated our clothes. Our knuckles blue with cold, we squeezed the brakes on the turns, clutched the bars desperately in the bumpy places. Faster, faster! Our tires swished through the puddles, screamed on the corners. Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick. The little meters on our front wheels frantically warned us of our speed. The wickets of trees and mist flicked overhead in blurred succession. One turn after another leaped toward us out of the darkness. We leaned and twisted our bodies like dancers. It was wild. It was glorious. It went on and on.

THEN, WITHOUT WARNING, we shot down out of the clouds and it was light. The mountainside dropped away dizzily beside us. The tops of gigantic trees seemed within arm's reach. Trailing shreds of mist blew aside and revealed the green serpent of the valley. We crossed a mountain stream once, twice, a dozen times, back and forth, winding downward. It grew wider, less turbulent at every crossing. There were tortuous strips of field now. We did not slacken speed. We heard the sweet, hollow note of cowbells far below. Then, incredibly, the steaming swaying flanks of the herd were all around us. A sweep of wind, a whistle of tires, a few ticks of the meter and the bells were dim again, behind us. The road twisted far to the left into a hidden side valley. At the very bottom, the crumbled shell of a monastery lifted one yearning arch to the sky. Mats of glistening ivy smothered the rest. That was the last of the wilderness.

Soon we were approaching a town. There were farmhouses with mountainous roofs of thatch, a gleaming modern Kurhaus, a sawmill with crisscross stacks of lumber, a church, cobblestones, people—an inn. Oppenau and journey's end! We sat in a cozy, upstairs room at the Sign of the Ox, bundled in huge feather beds, drinking hot milk, with both hands clutching our glasses.

L. W.

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Amulet for Winter

A FRIEND of ours has an apple tree. It stands on an oval of grass, and curving borders surround it in which grow all the hardy garden flowers. There is a seat built about the trunk of the tree: wild birds sing in its branches all day: soft winds blow over it day and night, fragrant with the essence of orchard and garden: the air is heavy with the hum of bees.

In spring the tree was like the bouquet of a bride, until summer hurried forward before her time to pick the blossoms. In summer the tree turned red with fruit before a single leaf had changed on the maples. Then autumn hastened to pick the apples. Winter has just pulled off the last leaf. And now wind is howling around the eaves of the house beside the tree, and inside the house boughs with the scent of the out-of-doors still clinging to them—scent of old woods and old orchards where they were gathered—are being piled on the wide hearth.

The supper-table, pulled up before the fire, holds two blue glass candlesticks shaped like bubble built upon bubble, blown, says our friend of the apple tree, from the blue of the New York sky on a moonlit winter night. At this time of year our friend drops into wistful poetry, remembering New York nights.

For almost eight months in this place there has been beauty, from the first crocus pricking through the last snow in April to the last chrysanthemum gallantly facing the first snow in November. Even the cellar is bright with bits of summer, lying loose in bins or screwed down tightly in clear glass jars. Wild strawberry—captured early; red currant, quince, crabapple, mint, all have dripped their pungency and good odor into jelly glasses: peaches, pears, cherries and the like, are held, whole and colorful in glass sealers. Apples are in barrels: vegetables in bins: Hubbard squash, pumpkins, cabbages green and red, all are here, down the long line to great bunches of celery aromatic as a fir tree, with the good black earth still clinging to the damp roots, which have been brought in only today.

Yet it is true that, for the four months and a bit that are left before the first snowdrop may be expected to put up a moist green finger to test if the wind blows fair or colder, New York lights will seem bright.

Frost and rain are already wrapping a cellophane cover, fragile and glittering over the apple tree. Soft flakes of snow will soon bury it in feathers. Sleet will turn it into white coral. Wind will chatter and scold and thrash its limbs, and every tiny twig will turn shuddering from the north. It will at times be hard to remember that January, February, March must pass, even as hot summer months in cliff-dwelling cities pass.

An amulet, then, may be needed against this stringency of winter and humbly, out of city summers, we offer this to our friend.

In spring, when our garden is moved out in tubs to a roof overhanging the elevated railway in Manhattan, sap will be quivering and rising in your apple tree and your whole brave world of everyday will be breaking into song.

F. D.

Sound of Snow

THE snow made a small sound,
Soft as a feather
Ruffled by a white bird
In a clear pool.
The clean snow brushed the ground
In the brisk weather,
With a sound like a brief word:
Swift, pure, cool.

LEONA AMES HILL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDY OF A YOUNG GREEK BOATMAN, BY NICOLAS GYZIS

AMONG Greek painters of the last century, Nicolas Gyzis ranks high. A thorough artist, his artistic temperament and unusual taste, together with his productivity, have put him in line with his contemporaries and friends, Franz von Lenbach, Seidl, Defregger, Seitz and other famous painters of the Munich school.

The early youth of Gyzis was spent partly in his native island of Tinos, and in Athens where he completed the course at the School of Fine Arts. There he so distinguished himself that he was eventually sent to Munich with a scholarship from the Greek Government; and he did not disappoint the hopes set on him. His career, in which the character of the man proved as consistent as his work, evidenced a steady striving to give expression to all that was harmonious, peaceful, joyous and inspiring. In 1888 he became a teacher at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich.

Lenbach says of him that he had "great talent" and "great ideas" for monumental painting. Gyzis did indeed produce several highly decorative compositions. He worked with equal zest at still life, landscapes and portraits, and he was particularly successful in painting scenes that depicted the struggles and customs of his race. These pictures today form a valuable record of the habits and culture of the Greeks during the time they were under the domination of Turkey.

Gyzis made many colorful sketches of Orientals, but the ancient Greek type appealed to him most. The type still survives, for you may see faces with the pure classic lines in the streets of Athens and in the islands and villages.

This study of a Young Greek Boatman portrays a Tiniote, a boy of the people.

Longfellow's Fathomless Calm

LONGFELLOW had bought an orange-tree, with a hundred buds and blossoms. It flourished in his window beside the lemon-tree, which, for the last ten years, had kept the summer blooming through the winter in his white panelled study. A springtime fragrance of Italy filled the room. On his table stood Coleridge's ink-stand, the gift of an English admirer. A Tintoretto hung near by. One saw an agate cup of Cellini. The folding doors opened into the spacious library, with its two Corinthian columns. There was something large, bland and sweet, something fresh and sunny in the atmosphere of the house that reflected the soul of the generous poet, he whom neither fame nor the praise of kings could ever spoil or alter. A fathomless calm of innocent goodness brooded in the air that spread with Longfellow's poems over the world. Nothing disturbed the poet's magnanimous mildness, neither the vanity that he never knew nor the fools whom he suffered gladly. By no effort of any man could any malicious phrase be drawn from his lips. Were you pulling some rhymester to pieces, Longfellow had culled and was ready to quote, in the poor bard's favor, the only good line he had ever written. Did you beg him not to waste his time on the cranks who were always besetting him. "Who would be kind to him if I were not?" was Longfellow's only possible answer. As his fame spread like the morning sun over the English-speaking peoples, with its notes of domestic affection and the love of the sea, of landscape and legend, till twenty-four English publishing houses brought out his work in competition and ten thousand copies of *The Courtship of Miles Standish* were sold in London in a single day, as the royalties of his poems rose till they rivalled those of Byron and even those which, in ancient Rome, Tiberius lavished on his poetasters,—four hundred sesterces for a dialogue,—the flood of interruptions became so great that he longed for a snow-storm to block the door. A stranger who came to see Washington's rooms asked him if Shakespeare did not live near by. Some of his visitors thought he was greater than Shakespeare. An Englishman stopped to see him because there were no American ruins to visit. . . . Now and then a great man came of whom Longfellow had never heard but who had heard of Longfellow, perhaps in Russia. One day, in 1861, Bakunin arrived at noon. He had escaped from Siberia. Longfellow asked him to stay to lunch. "Yiss, and I will dine with you, too," Bakunin replied, and he stayed till almost midnight. There was another Cambridge tableau. Walking in his garden, among the birds, to the trilling of the frogs in his pond, like the chorus of a Greek tragedy, Longfellow revolved in his mind the stories he was telling his children, passing them on to a larger world that was an extension of his household. He told them with a childlike air of trust, as if he knew in advance that the listening earth shared his faith in true love and homeland, his hatred of cruelty and his joy in nature,—the humble sweetness of a courteous heart. He ranged, in the Tales of a Wayside Inn,—the old Sudbury tavern, on the post-road to New York, where he assembled, in fancy, in imitation of Chaucer, some of his friends, the poet, Dr. Parsons, the Sicilian, Luigi Monti, the landlord, Mr. Howe,—over New England, Norway, Italy, Spain. Most of these tales were of the pretty kind in which the romantic poets abounded. . . . He whose eye had never missed an old stone church or a winding lane, an unusual tree, a wall, a crumbling house, in his own American country, by which to endow the scene with associations, paused at every page of the story-book of history and read it again with a smile of his own. —VAN WYCK BROOKS, in "The Flowering of New England." (New York: Dutton.)

The Skater

SHE patterns all the ice in curves
And lovely rounded figure eights,
No angled hexagram preserves
The imprint of her flying skates.

Light as a gull that skims to make
Its salty sallies and addresses,
Upon the surface of this lake
She wheels and circles and progresses.

Unerringly aware she veers,
Forming a perfect balanced arc,
There where a widening crack appears,
Steel upon steel striking a spark.

Possessed of not a wing or pinion
She challenges the clouds to race,
And takes unlimited dominion
Over the laws of time and space.

So rhythmical is she and fleet
One scarce detects two feet in motion
Upon this dark and polished sheet
Of glass that holds her poised devotion.

She pauses with a little whir
As of a bird that will not linger,
And all she needs to steady her
Is but a single outstretched finger.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS

Hæv dig og lev dit Liv oppe over de materielle Begreber

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET er indlysende, at Menneskeheden ønsker at blive befriet for at være undergivet alle de Sygdomme og de mangfoldige Prøvelser og Trængsler, som den dødelige Tilværelse er saa fuld af. Verden henvises til mange forskellige Helbredelsesmidler, men der findes kun een Vej ud af disse Sorger og Bekymringer, og det er Udnyttelsen af de Sandheder, som Jesus af Nazaret lærte,—han, der overvandt enhver Form for ondt, som Menneskeheden troede at være undergivet. I vor Tid har Mary Baker Eddy øvet en uvurderlig Velgerning mod Menneskeheden ved sin Opdagelse af den eksakte Videnskab, som Jesus anvendte i sin herlige Gerning. Hun kaldte sin Opdagelse Kristen Videnskab. At dette er Talsmanden, som Kristus Jesus lovede skulde komme, kan enhver, der med Alvor studerer denne Videnskab, bevise for sig selv. "Af deres Frugter skulle I kende dem", sagde Kristendommens Mester.

Paa Side 262 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver Mrs. Eddy disse betydningsfulde Ord: "Vi maa give vor urolige Flagren—vore Forsøg paa at finde Liv og Sandhed i Materien—den modsatte Retning og hæve os over de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd, over det dødelige op til Guds udødelige Idé."

Her antyder Ordene "hæve os over" et væsentligt Led i Menneskehedens Stræben efter at overvinde det dødelige Vidnesbyrd ved Hjælp af udødelig Sandhed. Helbredelse i guddommelig Videnskab kræver af den syge, den sørgende og Synderen, at de opgiver deres falske Begreber og hæver sig op til Bevidstheden om det udødelige gode, den aandelige Virkelighed. Denne Forvandling sker ved den Berigelse af den menneskelige Tanke, som Guds Ord skænker—Guds Ord, som Mrs. Eddy lærte Menneskeheden at anvende, da hun opdagede og grundlagde Kristen Videnskab eller Kristi Kristendom.

Kristi Jesu vidunderlige Helbredelser af Menneskehedens Sygdomme skyldtes hans Evne til at se i Mennesket, hvad "intet Øje har set", nemlig Menneskets aandelige Natur som Guds fuldkomne, karske og lykkelige Barn. Derved hævede han sig over Troen paa al den Disharmoni, der af alle omkring ham betragtedes som Virkelighed.

Det har stor Betydning at lægge Mærke til, at Jesus hævede sig over det onde, fordi han levede oppe over det. Ofte trak han sig tilbage fra Mængden for at styrke og forny sin Forstaaelse af Mennesket som Guds fuldkomne Barn, fri for ethvert Begreb om Disharmoni, og han fastholdt sit sande Syn paa Mennesket, naar han atter stod over for Menneskeheden med dens Nød og Strid. Hans Samvær med Gud lærte ham at hæve sig over materielle Begreber og deres Byrder af Elendighed. Men han gik endnu videre. Han levede oppe over de materielle Begreber; han holdt fast ved den Forstaaelse, han i aandeligt ophøjede Øjeblikke havde tilegnet sig. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, S. 167): "Vi opfatter Liv i guddommelig Videnskab kun i samme Grad, som vi lever oppe over legemlig Sansning og berigtiger denne."

Jakob havde øjensynlig hos de Kristne, til hvem han skrev sit Brev, fundet en Tilbøjelighed til at undlade at leve oppe over onde Begreber—en Tilbøjelighed til at vende sig i Bøn til Faderen uden at vende tilbage til Menneskeheden i samme aandelige Indstilling. Hvad han herom siger, berettes i Bibelen med disse Ord (Jakobs Brev 1:23 og 24): "Dersom nogen er Ordets Hører og ikke dets Gører, han ligner en Mand, der betragter sit legemlige Ansigt i et Spejl; thi han betragter sig selv og gaar bort og glemmer straks, hvordan han var."

Om det skulde ske, at et Menneske ikke med det samme modtager de Velgerninger i Kristen Videnskab, som han straks havde ventet, men det da ikke er, fordi han i de Øjeblikke eller de Timer, han viede til Bøn og Studium, ganske vist paa rette Maade stræbte efter at hæve sig over Troen paa Disharmoni, men undlod at holde sig oppe over disse Begreber, undlod at leve oppe over dem? Holder han fast ved de Sandheder, han har lært om Guds Menneske, og lever han i Overensstemmelse hermed i alt, hvad der møder ham i det daglige Liv; "beder" han "uafladelig"?

For at faa de rige Frugter i Kristen Videnskab er det nødvendigt at hæve sig op over fejlagtig Tænkning og hver Time paa Dagen holde fast ved denne Vision, leve oppe over Troen paa Disharmoni og Smerte. En stor Hjælp til i uafladelig Bøn at holde fast ved denne rette Tænkning finder vi ved hver Morgen tidlig at studere Ugens Tekst i *Kristen Videnskabs Kvartalshæfte*. Naar vi i vort daglige Liv imødegaar og overvinder enhver Disharmoni, der viser sig ved Indgangen til vor Bevidsthed og søger at trænge derind, føler vi maaske, at vi trænger til yderligere at løfte vor Tanke for at erkende Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket. Vi kan da læse en Artikel i *The Christian Science Journal* eller *Christian Science Sentinel* eller maaske i *Kristen Videnskabs Herold*. Desuden staar Læseværelserne med deres opløftende Atmosfære aabne for enhver, der søger at lære Sandheden at kende. "At leve saaledes, at man holder den menneskelige Bevidsthed i uophørlig Forbindelse med det guddommelige, det aandelige og det evige, er det samme som at individualisere uendelig Magt", fastslaar Mrs. Eddy paa Side 160 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*; "og", slutter hun, "dette er Kristen Videnskab".

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Rise, and Live Above Material Sense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS self-evident that mankind wishes to cease being subject to the ills and the manifold trials and tribulations that beset mortal existence. Though various panaceas are being offered, there is only one way out of these troubles, namely, the application of the truths taught by the one who overcame every form of evil to which, in belief, mankind is subject—Jesus of Nazareth. In our time, Mary Baker Eddy has rendered an incalculable service to mankind through her discovery of the exact Science which Jesus utilized in his marvelous work. She named her discovery Christian Science. That it is the Comforter which Christ Jesus promised should come, any sincere student of this Science can prove for himself. "Ye shall know them by their fruits," said the master Christian.

On page 262 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this important statement: "We must reverse our feeble flutterings—our efforts to find life and truth in matter—and rise above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God."

Here the words "rise above" indicate an essential part of mankind's overcoming of mortal evidence with immortal fact. Healing in divine Science requires of the sick, the sorrowing, and the sinning that they drop their false beliefs and rise into the consciousness of immortal good, spiritual reality. This transformation comes through the enrichment of human thought by the Word of God, which has been made available to mankind through Mrs. Eddy's discovery and founding of Christian Science, or Christ's Christianity.

Christ Jesus' remarkable success as a healer of the ills of mankind resulted from his ability to behold what "eye hath not seen" concerning man, namely, his spiritual nature as the perfect, whole, and happy child of God. Thus he rose above belief in the discord which those around him were seeing as real.

It is important to note that Jesus rose above evil because he lived above it. He retired often from the throng to refresh his understanding of man as God's perfect child, free from any sense of discord, and he retained this true vision of man when he again faced mankind with its trials and struggles. His communing with God enabled him to rise above material beliefs with their train of evil. But he went still farther. He lived above material beliefs; he continued in the understanding he had gained in spiritually exalted moments. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it."

Evidently, James recognized a tendency on the part of the Christians, to whom he addressed his epistle, to neglect to live above evil beliefs—a tendency to go to the Father in prayer without going back to mankind in the same spiritual attitude. The Scripture records his words on this subject as follows (James 1:23, 24): "If any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was."

Should one fail to receive quickly the benefits of Christian Science which he was led to expect, may it not be that, while in his moments or hours of prayer and study he strove rightly to rise above belief in discord, he did not stay above, live above, this belief? Does he hold to the truths he has learned concerning God's man and live them consistently in the minutiæ of his daily affairs; does he "pray without ceasing"?

In order to gain the abundant fruits of Christian Science it is necessary to rise above erroneous thinking and to retain this vision throughout each day, living above belief in discord and pain. A great aid in the maintaining of this state of prayerful thinking is found in the early morning study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. During daily living, as we meet and master each discord that is presented at the door of our consciousness for acceptance, we may feel the need for further uplifting of our thought to realize the truth about God and man. Then we may read an article in *The Christian Science Journal* or the *Christian Science Sentinel* or perhaps in the *Herald of Christian Science*. Moreover, the uplifting atmosphere of the Reading Rooms is available to all who seek to know the truth. "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power," states Mrs. Eddy on page 160 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany;" "and," she concludes, "this is Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Winter Night

Now drifts of snow surge high against the wall;
By night, the great horse whinnies in his stall;
The winter dredges with a diamond dust,
The earth, secure within its icy crust.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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Refinanced El Bonds Save Millions; Ski Hopes for Weekend Again Dashed

Boston Today

Interest Rate Cut Saves $12,434,390

A saving of $12,434,390 for the Boston Metropolitan District will result from refinancing at lower interest rate of $22,726,000 of its bonds, Edward L. Logan, chairman of the Metropolitan District Trustees announced today when he sought approval of the State Public Utilities Commission for the maturity and interest rate of the new bonds.

At a public hearing before the commission Mr. Logan stated the old bonds were issued five years ago to take care of outstanding preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway. The interest on them was from 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

These bonds have now been refunded, he said, at an interest rate of 2¼ per cent—which will result over the life of the bonds in the $12,434,390 saving which he mentioned.

During the hearing Willis B. Downey of Boston, representing the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, paid a tribute to the wise planning of Henry C. Attwill, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

"I can't let this occasion pass," he said, "without complimenting the foresight of Mr. Attwill in insisting that a callable feature be inserted in the bonds when the issue came before this body for approval five years ago. It was this provision sponsored by Mr. Attwill which makes this huge saving possible today."

Ousted Clerk Appeals to Court

In an effort to compel the State Board of Tax Appeals, which recently ousted him as its clerk, to recognize him still as the legal holder of that position, George K. Pond of Greenfield today petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus.

Mr. Pond was replaced by Governor Curley and his Council by Morton H. Burdick—a Governor's councilor himself.

In his petition Mr. Pond alleges that he was not given proper notice, that Mr. Curley was not legally Governor, and that there was not a quorum present at the meeting of the Board of Tax Appeals when Mr. Burdick took his place.

A hearing has been set for Jan. 19.

Teamsters' Union Strike Is Averted

A serious strike, voted last midnight by members of Local 25 of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, and affecting 3700 men, was averted by the prompt action today of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Demanding a $4-a-week pay increase in three classifications of work based upon the size of truck driven, the men voted also not to arbitrate.

When they were informed of the State Board's power to summon witnesses a delegation of 15 men was chosen to meet with Chairman Thomas F. Curley, Raymond V. McNamara and John L. Compos, and five representatives of the truck owners.

Arbitration resulted in a $3-a-week increase, bringing wages to $33, $35 and $37 a week.

Governors Ready To Boom Industry

New England's six newly inaugurated Governors today expressed their "determination to maintain conditions favorable to the location and profitable operation of industry in this area."

In this first joint statement, issued through the New England Council, the New England development organization, Republicans and Democrats, joined hands across party lines in agreement that economic forces are not confined by political boundaries and that only through effective regional co-operation on common economic problems can the progress of each State and of New England be assured.

Signatory to the statement were Republican Governors Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Democratic Governors Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island and Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut.

"Industry accounts for 85 per cent of the wealth-producing activity of New England," the Governors' joint statement said. "That its importance is increasing is evidenced by the fact that in the past year in New England 20,000,000 square feet of floor space has been leased or sold for the manufacture of diversified products.

"As governors of the six New England states it is our determination to maintain conditions favorable to the location and profitable operation of industry in this area, so that the present favorable trend will continue."

Arboretum Shrub Comes Into Bloom

The first shrub of the year to come into full bloom is on show at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain. Harvard University dendrologists point out that although the zero weather season is with us and blizzards are overdue, the vernal witch-hazel, a native in Missouri, still follows its ancestral habit of being the first woody plant of the year to blossom.

First brought to the attention of gardeners by the late Prof. Charles S. Sargent, first director of the Arboretum, the vernal witch-hazel grows from five to eight feet tall, is dense and suckers freely at the base—an excellent plant for mass plantings.

Arboretum officials say "the balmy spring weather we have been enjoying recently, has fortunately come so early as not to damage any plants. But all gardeners are wishing for a good blanket of snow in the near future to cover up the low plants and act as a winter mulch for plant roots. Warm weather in February and March, accompanied by high winds, is most disastrous, for at that time many plants are just coming out of their rest period and are ready to start growing as soon as weather permits."

Boston Today

Snow Trains Get Another Lay-Off

Boston and Maine "hostlers" flicked imaginary specks of dust off the shiny, unused snow train locomotives and then bedded them down for a snooze through Sunday on word at noon from the Weather Bureau that for the fourth successive week in the so-called winter sports season, umbrellas would be more useful than ski poles or skates and snowshoes.

Only a drop in temperature and plenty of snow tonight and tomorrow will cheer up discouraged ski fans and inn-keepers of the north country who are losing thousands of dollars by the continued absence of snow.

But there is no snow in sight, according to the Weather Bureau. Maine is charted for "cloudy, probably occasional rains tonight and Saturday, warmer Saturday and much cooler Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont are scheduled for "rain tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight, decidedly colder by Sunday."

The Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut outlook is for "rain beginning late tonight or Saturday, somewhat warmer tonight, mild temperature Saturday, much colder Sunday."

That was enough for the Boston & Maine. Week-end snow trains were canceled and Jan. 17 chosen for the first regular Sunday train run. This will go to Crawford Notch, "weather permiting," with the week-end train scheduled to go to Lisbon, Littleton, and Franconia, N. H., and to White River Junction for Woodstock, Vt., on Saturday, Jan. 16.

Report Recruits Signed for Spain

Agents of the Spanish loyalists have been active on the Boston waterfront, and have signed up 30 men this week for war service in Spain, according to Robert Desmond, spokesman of the striking members of the International Seamen's Union.

Mr. Desmond admitted this loss to the ranks of the "outlaw" group of the union last night as he left Boston for New York to attend what he termed "peace negotiations with some of the steamship companies."

Among the 30, it was said, nine of the men were Spaniards, or of Spanish descent. They left Boston Wednesday night, Mr. Desmond said, for New York, where they are scheduled to sail for France before entering Spain.

At strike headquarters, seamen declared the recruits expected no pay for army service, but that each man was given $15 or $20 bonus, and that his expenses were paid on the trip to Spain.

Strike leaders asserted they did not know who the Spanish recruiting agents are or where they make their headquarters, other than "at a Back Bay office."

$47,000 Awarded Bay State PWA

More than $47,000 has been granted to three Massachusetts PWA projects, it was announced yesterday by Andrew H. Peterson, state director of the Government agency. These grants include approximately $13,000 for alterations to the Boston City Hospital, $21,000 for completion of a dormitory at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, and $13,000 for an addition to the Milton High School. Amounts already spent by the PWA on these projects total more than $429,000.

Mr. Peterson at the same time announced that a contract for a new bridge in Springfield has been awarded to Coleman Brothers of Boston. The bridge, designated as the Crosstown boulevard bridge, will cost $178,000.

Child Actress Charges Filed

Judge Elijah Adlow today placed on file charges that Mrs. Ruth E. Withers of Atlanta, Ga., and the Metropolitan Theater had violated the Massachusetts's labor laws during the personal appearances of Jane Withers, youthful motion picture star, which ended yesterday.

The defendants were accused of permitting a child under 14 to work while school was in session and also to work after 6 p. m. The warrant against Mrs. Withers and the Metropolitan was issued by Edward Grant of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

The small star, in court with her mother, gave out numerous autographs and completely ingratiated herself with officials.

R. I. Governor Plans Clean-up Of Dual Offices

Legislators Holding State Positions Are Warned by Executive

Can't Hold 2 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Not waiting for the General Assembly to outlaw "dual office holding," Gov. Robert E. Quinn has decided to take matters into his own hands and clean State departments of members of the Legislature who have not responded to the order of the chieftains of both the Democrats and Republicans to resign their elective job or appointive positions.

"Dual office holding" was one of the major issues of the recent campaign and because of the widespread criticism both parties' candidates pledged their support in outlawing the practice. As the result, a dozen or more veteran legislators did not seek re-election, but continued in their better-paying appointive positions.

Proposes Action

"I intend to dispose of every dual office holder in the Legislature," Governor Quinn affirmed at one of his first press conferences.

Only one Republican is now believed to come under the dual office category. He is Senator Russell H. Handy of Lincoln, recently named president pro-tem of the Senate. He is superintendent of the Bureau of Licensing in the State Division of Horse Racing.

The Democratic "dual office holders" are said to be either in the department of Sheriff Philip E. Quinn, who has opposed the past policies of the Democratic State Committee, or in that of Matthew M. McCormick, clerk of the Superior Court.

However, there are others in the General Assembly who hold well-paying jobs in the cities and towns and will not be affected by the Governor's decision. These, it was said, will be dealt with through special municipal ordinances, introduced in most city and town councils.

At the same time Governor Quinn was making known his position on "dual office holding," Senator Handy was presenting to the Senate a bill placing all State workers under a civil service program.

This was said to be a move to end the passing out of State positions in return for political activities, either for one party or another. This election also has shown that party workers were not protected by the return to office of their leaders, unless they were in the good graces of the winning faction.

New Division

The act introduced by Senator Handy proposes the creation of a civil service and registration division, which would draft and submit to the Governor by April 1 a plan for civil service for all state departments.

The Handy plan proposes that the Governor appoint a commissioner of civil service and two associates, one of whom would be a director of registration in the division, the minority political party having representation by one.

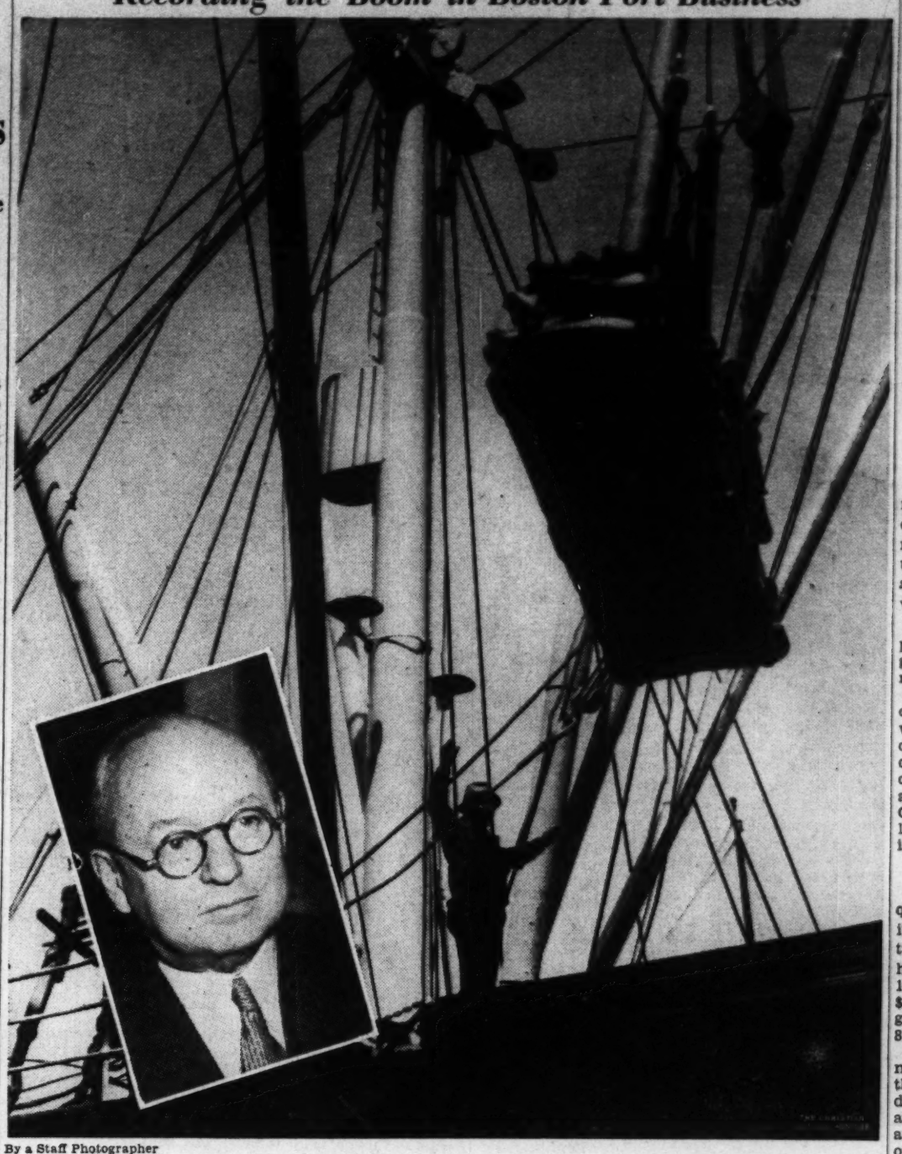
It appears, on the face of the bill, that the first appointments would be made without the advice and consent of the Senate, but that the reappointments as the terms expire would call for the confirmation of the Senate.

The commissioner, according to the provisions of the act, would receive a salary of $3500 a year, and his two associates would get $2500. The appointments would be made by Feb. 1. The act calls for an undetermined sum to be appropriated to defray the expenses of drafting the civil service program.

Governor Quinn advocated the civil service program for State workers in his inaugural address of last Tuesday. He indicated that the administration would present a measure incorporating this plan within a short time.

It could not be learned at the State House whether the administration leaders would accept the Handy act, or have another introduced in the House of Representatives and sent on its way to passage from that end of the capitol.

Recording the Boom in Boston Port Business



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs — Hoisting Cargo Aboard Ship at a Boston Pier

Boston Port Strides On To Higher Peaks

Duties Paid in 1936 Show 54.5 Per Cent Jump on Year Before

Reach $33,353,989

Highest Since 1928 and the Collector Forecasts Even Higher for 1937

Commerce of the port of Boston reached new highs in 1936, it was disclosed today by Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs. His figures for the year, just compiled, showed it to have been the best in volume of trade since 1928.

Collection of duties—paid by importers for the privilege of bringing goods into the United States—reached the peak of $38,353,989.

Significance of this figure rests in comparisons. Collections for 1935 were $24,821,410, giving 1936 a gain of $13,532,579 or 54.5 per cent. The collections are for the entire Massachusetts Customs District of Boston and 10 sub-ports ranging from Gloucester to Fall River, but the lion's share of the business, of course, is done at Boston.

Usually Quiet

December, in most years a rather quiet month with its holidays, and its inventory season for manufacturers, importers and business houses, proved the best month of 1936 for collection of duties, with $4,189,079 received that month, a gain over the previous December of 81.3 per cent.

Mr. Maynard traced the pronounced upturn in port traffic to the generally improved business conditions "as importers, manufacturers and business men of New England are not ordering either raw materials or finished products shipped across the Atlantic, unless there is need for the goods."

Forecasts Come True

Mr. Maynard has been called Boston's Optimist No. 1, because of his oft-expressed confidence in the port's commerce and his statements that recovery was well under way made long before the fact became apparent to most laymen.

His insistence, it has been proved, that business was better was founded on something more solid than an optimistic feeling, for each assertion has been backed up by facts and figures, borne out by subsequent developments.

Today Mr. Maynard forecasts an even bigger, busier and better year ahead, for the port of Boston, and has lined up re-enforcements for the customs weighers to expedite the handling of increased imports on the Boston docks.

Off With a Bang

"The new year is starting off with a bang," Mr. Maynard said today. "During the first four days of this week alone, nearly 5,000,000 pounds of wool entered Boston from abroad, nearly half of which was for immediate consumption, paying duty, while the balance went into bonded warehouses.

"The wool upon which duty was paid, was mostly fine Australian wools, emphasizing again the low point to which supplies have dwindled. One boat alone, now discharging at Commonwealth Pier, brought nearly 31,000 bales for Boston, largest single cargo of wool ever brought to Boston. It is the motorship Thermopylae from Australia," Mr. Maynard said.

Best for Years

"Indications point to this fiscal year, ending June 30, being the best for wool imports of any of several years, exceeding last year when more than 100,000,000 pounds came in, peak year of the past several.

"The record was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, when 309,585,230 pounds were received.

"The cargo of the Thermopylae is the vanguard of a big movement of wool from the Antipodes to Boston, extending through February. Among the vessels now listed to bring heavy tonnages of wool are six boats with about 100,000 bales," he said.

Wool Ships Coming

The ships and their wool freights are: Wiegand, 4500 bales; City of Dalhart, 25,000 bales; Canadian Cruiser, 22,000 bales; Taronga, 25,000 bales; Australind, 15,000 bales, and Hororata, 7000 bales.

In addition, there are several other craft that have part cargoes of wool, and those that bring a small quantity along with countless other commodities and articles. All these will swell the volume brought to Boston and contribute to the anticipated record for the current fiscal year, ending June 30.

U. S. Textile Mission Greeted At Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 8 (AP)—A five-man commission of textile leaders from the United States arrived here today. The Americans received a warm greeting.

The commission, which sailed Dec. 24 from San Francisco, planned to spend two weeks in Japan discussing the problem of Japanese exports of cotton goods to the United States.

Members of the commission are Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute; Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and head of the Avondale Mills in Alabama; Cason Callaway, chairman of Callaway Mills, La Grange, Ga.; Harry L. Bailey, president of Wellington Sears Company, New York; and Hervey Kent, treasurer of Exeter Manufacturing Company, Exeter, N. H.

Series of Statements

Discussions between the two countries on the vital textile issue have been pending for many months, re-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Hurley to Study Legality Of Curley's Hospital Action; Bank Work Cost Is Scanned

Personnel in the state department of banking, investigation of the legality of Governor Curley's suspension of the powers of the trustees of Boston State Hospital, and a study of the "efficiency and proper conduct" of the State Board of Tax Appeals are immediate items on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's docket.

Announcement of these interests and a non-committal stand on prison pardons marked his first press conference today with a group of State House correspondents, delighted because the conference was held promptly and they were not kept waiting as editions went by.

Confer With Pierce

The Governor said he probably would confer with Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce this afternoon in regard to liquidating costs of closed banks. He said he had a list of employees engaged in this work in his possession for the past 10 days and indicated he may lop off some of the pay roll—one of his inaugural-address economy promises.

In regard to former Governor Curley's suspension of the powers of the trustees of the Boston State Hospital and placing Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, in charge, the Governor said he has assigned three members of his office staff to look into the law.

"If I find the power was illegally transferred, I will immediately return it to the trustees," Governor Hurley said.

Tax Appeals Board

Asked if he planned to oust William G. Hennessey and James J. Brennan, Curley appointees to the Tax Appeals Board last week, the Governor said he had no immediate shifts in mind but planned to study the work of the department in regard to its efficiency and proper conduct.

When the question of pardons was brought up, Governor Hurley spoke from prepared notes. He said one member of his staff, George F. Sullivan, will be designated to review all petitions for pardons. Mr. Sullivan is an assistant secretary, an attorney, who was transferred to the Governor's office from the State Treasurer's office.

"Petitions will be reviewed with great care," said the Governor. "A thorough investigation will follow and only cases which have merit will be given consideration by me."

Judicial Appointment

Governor Hurley has a judicial appointment at his disposal. He announced that he had just learned that Associate Justice Patrick M. Doyle of the New Bedford District Court—appointed by former Governor Ely four years ago—had passed on last night while on his way home from the inaugural ceremonies.

Massachusetts, promised an administration of "sane economy" by Governor Hurley, found today that the new Governor's secretarial staff will be less than half as large as former Gov. James M. Curley's.

Last night Governor Hurley's list of 18 appointees to his secretarial staff was unanimously approved for the State payroll by the new Executive Council. At the same time the Council, controlled by Republicans, unanimously approved Governor Hurley's first outside appointment, that of Henry J. Smith as trustee of the Boston Elevated at $5000 a year.

Cole Installed

Shortly after the inauguration ceremonies, Governor Hurley installed Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole as Adjutant General of the Commonwealth.

Only one appointment was left unfilled by the Curley administration, the selection of a medical adviser for the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, to succeed the late Dr. Francis D. Donoghue. The position pays $5200. No action was taken by the new Governor on this matter yesterday.

House-cleaning — domestic, not political—started today in the new Governor's office; in fact, it started at seven o'clock last night and continued to one o'clock this morning.

When visitors called today they found Governor Hurley installed in what formerly was the Executive Council Chamber, and the mahogany horseshoe desk for the eight Councilors and the Governor shifted over across the hall to the room

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

N.E. Quality Goods Reputation Was Laid By 'Yankee Pedlar'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8—The "Yankee pedlar" of the old days who carried the gospel of New England quality manufacturers to the far corners of the earth, was cited by Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council, in an address before the Business and Professional Women's Club here this week, as a missionary force whose good work is still being felt by New England industry.

"The new United States Census of Manufacturers," Mr. Hudson said, "shows that our six states, which broke the trend of 100 years in 1931 and made a relative gain in manufacturing as against the rest of the United States, have substantially maintained that percentage of total United States production through 1935, despite the quickening of major industries outside New England which were at low operating levels in 1929-33. New England gained in total volume of manufactures from 1933 to 1935 by $900,000,000.

Mark of Quality

"In those old days, when New England was America's only real manufacturing area, 'New England-made' was a mark of quality. And that world reputation of New England skilled craftsmanship, precision manufacture, and honest value is still a factor in the merchandising success of New England's great present-day producers.

"Industry today is the chief wealth-producing activity of New England. More than 50 per cent of the total income from wages and salaries in New England comes from manufacturing. That New Englanders, in every walk in life, should take an active interest in maintaining conditions in New England favorable to the continued operation of industry in this area is not only obvious, but it is good common sense, enlightened selfishness and the first essential to self-preservation for the great majority of New England's people.

"The development of mechanical genius in New England was a natural result of the need of the early settlers for farming tools, saw mill equipment, furniture, hardware, nails, household utensils, clothing, and numerous other products.

"New England was then and is

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Gate-Tender Quits Upon Call to Top Job at City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Jan. 8—Ernest E. Estes, the railroad crossing tender who made the Horatio Alger story of 1936 here by getting himself elected Mayor over his Harvard Law School graduate opponent, resigned, this week, his gate-tending job.

For 21 years he has served the Maine Central Railroad in that capacity, and from the shanty near the gates he conducted the campaign which resulted in his election.

He is not resigning as mayor, however. "No sir," he said, when asked; "and I may be back again next year. Who knows?" He indicated that he might, after a rest, go into private business.

Newsboys Take Dormitory Dousing For Crying Wares Early at Harvard

Harvard's early morning lassitude is generally taken for granted in the environs of Cambridge. Even under ordinary scholostic routine, the number of Harvard men who rise to shake rosy fingered dawn by the hand would not precisely jam the cheering section at the stadium. These days, what with the reading period for exams and resting up after vacation, eight a. m. is virtually midnight.

Yet exactly at that "witching" hour, a group of lusty lunged newsboys descended upon the dormitories along the Charles yesterday morning. The newsies decided that the incarceration of a fellow undergraduate was too tempting a news morsel to be resisted by the most indifferent Harvardian.

Assault

Shout rose upon shout as they carried their journalistic coals to Newcastle. But answer came there none. So they chorused in unison, finally in rhyme.

At last tousled crew cuts began appearing at the windows and voices requested, in blandly polite Harvardese, a little silence. This failing, the terser commands to "Shut up!" and "Move along!" rent the misty air. But all in vain.

Flight

In desperation, sterner measures were deemed necessary. Several shouts of "Reinhart" wer efollowed by cascades of water from upturned wastebaskets. The newsboys wavered, disconcerted by this reception from their erstwhile customers. And then the artillery—a couple of well-launched firecrackers — decided them. Like the harried Hessians of '76, they fled.

Calm and serenity once more settled down over the houses. Dawn had broken and Harvard had won.

As to the number of papers sold —there are no statistics.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain late tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight; continued mild Saturday; colder during Saturday night and much colder Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Saturday, slightly colder in the east and warmer in the extreme west portion tonight, warmer Saurday, much colder Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight, decidedly colder by Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain beginning late tonight or Saturday, somewhat warmer tonight, mild temperature Saturday, much colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds over the north portion and moderate shifting becoming southerly over the north portion and overeast weather with occasional rain beginning late tonight or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	38	Minneapolis	2	-9
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	68	52
Chicago	38	32	New York	40	38
Denver	-10	-12	Norfolk	50	46
Helena	-20	-22	Philadelphia	42	40
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	40	32
Kansas City	10	10	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	60	46	Washington	48	44
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 8.
B—Minimum, Jan. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:21 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Saturday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

OPERA HOUSE—"Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold. 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "All American Chump," with Stuart Erwin. 1:40, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: 10 a. m., "The Silver Streak." Also Mickey Mouse.

TREMONT—Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." 2:40, 10:50 p. m., 1:34, 4:28, 7:06, 9:52. Also "Nobody's Fool," with Edward Everett Horton. 9:36 a. m., 12:15, 7:01, 8:47, 8:33.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05, "March of Time." 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:26 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10. Also "Sinner Take All," Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 5:45, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen and Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward

Radio Programs

On Page 12

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor.

EXETER—"Craig's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5, 7:25, 9:45.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:30, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley.

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue.

MODERN—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 11:08 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. Also "Danger on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra, Ted Husing, "Western Sketches," "Legend of Lei," "Touring Brasil," "So and Sew," latest newsreels and other shorts.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily features page each Saturday.

Music

SOUTH END MUSIC SCHOOL—Piano recital by Elmer Schoettle, head of the piano department. 32 Rutland Street. 8:15.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—"Hora Novissima," presented by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra and State Chorus, conducted by A. Buckingham Simson. Jordan Hall, 294 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT — Beacon Novelty Orchestra. Albert Holmes conducting. Roslindale High School Center. 7:30.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Council meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Evening party at Whitney Hall, Brookline. 8.

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"We, the People," by Elmer Rice. 8:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—Lecture by Burton Holmes on England, Wales and Scotland. 8:15. Tomorrow 2:30, same lecture.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Vienna Choir Boys. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries I" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Also "Greek Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner at 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION—Dr. Frank E. Manuel on "The Civil War in Spain." 3 Joy Street. 1.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Waverley Oaks to Arlington. Meet at Harvard Square. Bring snowshoes if conditions favorable. 2. Also, visit to the Harrison Gray Otis House. 2:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Rowes Wharf for Beachmont. 1.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—H. V. Kaltenborn, Sarah Wambaugh, Manley O. Hudson, speaking on "Are American Nations Organizing Against Europe?" Hotel Copley-Plaza. 1.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY LECTURE —Dr. G. E. Raiguel, comments on current history. Hotel Vendome. 11:30.

Tracks 50,000,000 Years Old To Go Into North Station

A set of tracks more than 50,000,000 years old will soon be installed in Boston's North Station.

But unlike the conventional steel bands which help form a gleaming network across a continent, they will not yield to the weight of a Flying Yankee, a Minute Man or an Alouette.

Actually, the most recent weight borne by these particular tracks were dinosaurs in the Jurassic or Triassic periods. As they plodded through the Mesozoic mud, these monsters left footprints which were laid bare by the spring floods of 1936 in the Connecticut River Valley, along the Boston & Maine roadbed some two miles north of Mount Holyoke.

Exceptionally Distinct

The dinosaur footprints, said by geological experts to be among the best ever uncovered, will soon be put on permanent exhibition in the North Station. Footprints of other prehistoric creatures have been found at various places along the Connecticut valley, but the new ones are said to be exceptional for distinctness and diversity.

How these footprints came to be recorded furnishes a fascinating geological tale. The 16-by-24-foot section of rock which workmen have been busily cutting away during the past week was once part of a dinosaur stamping ground, bearing thousands of footprints, ranging from the minute impressions of small lizards to the 18-inch toeholds of giant dinosaurs.

The latter were so enormous that they could ease back on their gargantuan haunches, balance on tails thicker than several telephone poles and munch a luncheon of leaves from tree tops 30 feet in the air.

Sediment Two Miles Thick

Geologists declare that while prehistoric time and tide were piling up mud layers made of Triassic sediment in western Massachusetts —for sea water flowed far inland 50,000,000 years ago—that region was a sinking basin. And as the basin sank, the deposits increased. Finally, the accumulation of sediment was as much as two miles thick in places.

With subsequent retreat of the waters which brought the sand deposits, the basin remained soft and muddy. It was then that dozens of dinosaurs trampled onto the scene, squished indelible footprints which in their unimaginative dinosaur way they scarcely realized would delight and puzzle their small, two-legged successors 500,000 centuries later.

Due to exposure to the sun, the mud became hardened and the tracks baked solid. Later, more water brought other layers of mud, covering and sealing up the old tracks. New layers were deposited and more tracks imprinted on them, each layer being sealed by the succeeding one. This process was repeated over and over again during the entire Mesozoic era until, geologists estimate, thousands of layers resulted.

The strata was originally level, making a vast peneplain, but later, as a result of an earth-crust disturbance, it was tilted upward about 20 degrees toward the east. Finally, after long ages of erosion to the overlying strata, the tracks which have recently been discovered, became exposed.

The dinosaurs varied in size and type. Some were less than four feet tall. Some grew to 30 feet. In other words, they could have looked into second or even third-floor windows without difficulty. There were carnivores and herbivores. They walked on their hind legs, had either four or three toes. It is the three-toed type whose footprints will soon adorn the North Station.

Textile

(Continued from Page 11)

sulting from claims of United States mills that cheap labor in Japan made it impossible for America to compete further with the Orient unless tariff rates were raised considerably.

From New England, in particular, has come statement after statement for Washington ears of growing Japanese competition, many conflicting in their estimates as to the effect that Japanese competition has had upon local textiles. One authority pointed out that the basic wage in the United States for a five-day week was $19 compared to $7.10 in Japan for a seven-day week.

Good Will Promoted

Both New England and Japan have readily recognized the ineffectiveness of attempting to solve the problem of wage differentials and other questions of economic significance in the industry without first strengthening the bonds of good will between the two nations. Mutual understanding is the basis upon which the United States commission will seek to achieve an equitable solution to the growing problems of Japanese competition.

In a previous statement, Dr. Murchison, head of the commission to Japan, pointed out that tariff increases have been ineffective in controlling the influx of Japanese goods into the United States. Since the higher tariffs were made effective last June, there has actually been an increase in Japanese entries of the goods carrying the largest import duties.

That situation is not strange to New England textile manufacturers who have watched the Japanese technique of mass production make deeper and deeper inroads into their business. Some have claimed that the Japanese goods were inferior in quality which enabled them to be sold much cheaper. But the general consensus is that Japanese products are well up to the standards of American-made goods while selling for one third to one fourth as cheaply, even after the duties were paid.

Only recently, Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, told New England textile men that modern plants and newly improved machinery were largely responsible for Japan's ability to undersell American manufacturers right in their own markets. To this, New England manufacturers took immediate exception, declaring that Japanese plants were merely copies of the best that were in the United States.

Studied by Tariff Board

In preparing a reply to the Japanese Ambassador, the United States Tariff Commission is studying the entire problem of Japanese competition, and will report to Congress on the issue shortly. Next week, the commission will open public hearings on the textile situation. The question of labor costs will be emphasized in the study.

The discussions to take place in Japan are in strict keeping with the expressions of the Japanese Ambassador that his country "wishes to cultivate the friendliest possible relations with the United States, its best customer."

Prints From the Past

Courtesy of Sinclair Oil Company

Dinosaur Tracks Near Holyoke

Miss Louise Walker of Minneapolis, Smith College Girl, Looks at Specimens Which Are to Be Placed in the North Station in Boston. Above: How a Tyrannosaurus Looked, and (in Center) a Dinosaur

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

N. H. Board to Set Minimum Wage In Hosiery Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8—A new board created by the minimum wage division of the State Department of Labor has started work in preparation for a recommendation of minimum wages and maximum hours for women and minors employed in the hosiery and knit goods industry in New Hampshire.

The minimum wage division steps into an industry when so requested. A board representing the industry, the workers, and the public is created to hold hearings and make the necessary recommendations that result in the division's establishment of working regulations for the particular industry.

To date three industries employing approximately 2500 women and minors in the state are operating under regulations of the division. They are the laundry, restaurant, and clothing and accessories businesses.

A study reveals that there are 13 knitgoods factories in New Hampshire today employing approximately 1000 women. This will bring the total of workers under the minimum wage division regulations up to about 3500.

In commenting upon the entrance of the minimum wage division into the hosiery and knit goods industry, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Elkins, state minimum wage director, said: "The establishment of a minimum wage for workers in these industries would tend to regulate this entire field of labor. It would protect the employer, long established, from unfair competition in an already difficult market, in that it would curtail the activities of the man who endeavors to increase his profits by ridiculous and unfair wages to women and minor employees.

"From tabulation of wages made from pay roll transcripts, it can authentically be stated that wages in these industries are very low."

The board created for this particular industry will hold hearings in the various sections of the state where the businesses involved are located.

The history of the knit goods business in New Hampshire is the story of an industry started in this state 110 years ago which grew until it reached its peak in 1914 with 3328 persons employed at an annual pay roll of $1,303,000.

What's Going On in the Arts

Holman's Print Shop

An interesting half hour may be spent at Holman's Print Shop, where there are now being shown original drawings by American artists in all mediums. Mr. Holman, ever alert in pursuit of items of graphic art, has brought to light many talented performers, some of whom have, in the rapid changes of events of modern life, passed into oblivion. Inasmuch as he is motivated by intrinsic art and historical interest, Mr. Holman does not ferret out names, marketable material; consequently his displays differ in great measure from most exhibitions in shops.

This reviewer grew wistful looking at many original drawings in pen and ink, charcoal, pencil; for they represented an immense amount of work, a patient, thoughtful workmanship which was intended for reproduction, for use as illustrations in books, or in magazines like the Century. These craftsmen must be content with being transliterated into a mechanical medium, and accordingly certain of their subtleties were lost. One draftsman especially reveals keen observation, a delicate handling, a peculiar facility which should earn for him a more lasting fame. His drawings, which were done for Century, refer to the wharves of New Bedford, to whaling ships, to tales of navigators. A genuine love of the sea and ships is imparted, an understanding of the construction of sailing vessels, of their motion on the rolling waters.

Another set of drawings, done as illustrations for children's books, are those by Marion T. Justice. Once again we marvel at the inventive fancy, at the painstaking detail, the exquisite traceries of design so much of which disappears in the printing. There is none of the slurring, veiled, illusory drawing which was sanctioned by Impressionism; every stroke is pat, clear and responsible.

Charles Livingston Bull's animal drawings are also shown, a remarkable series in which the peculiar qualities of fox, tiger ,leopard, monkey are imparted unmistakably. Such drawings show a sharpened observation, a delight in achieving the correct, the authentic rendering. There are other drawings shown by M. L. Bower of Saturday Evening Post fame.

In some respects the mode of these craftsmen has become dated; each generation has its preference, its vogues in pictorialization. It is a pity that one vogue come forward, thrusts its predecessors to the background, when their work possesses merit and may still give joy.

D. A.

By Hurrell

Tallulah Bankhead in "Reflected Glory," Scheduled for Two Weeks at the Shubert Theater, Beginning Monday

New England Dance Events

When Uday Shan-Kar brings his company of Hindu dancers and musicians to Symphony Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon next week, he will have with him two new dancers—Madhavan, a youth whom Shan-Kar is said to have pronounced a better dancer than himself, an a girl, Zohra. He has also added several new numbers to his repertory of the religious, folk and love dance-dramas of India.

Junior Programs Inc., of New York, is presenting Edwin Strawbridge in the title role and Lisa Parnova as the Blue Fairy in a ballet adapted from Collodi's classic, "Pinocchio," in Worcester, Jan. 12; Waltham, Jan. 13; Haverhill, Jan. 15, and Springfield, Jan. 16. A private showing of the ballet (given a successful series of children's matinées at the Bayes Theater during the holiday season in New York) will be held at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse on the morning of Jan. 13, for program and entertainment committees who might be interested in giving it a public Boston performance.

Otto Ashermann has again been engaged by Dartmouth College to stage the dances for the annual show in connection with the winter carnival, Feb. 5 and 6. This year's choice is "The Chocolate Soldier."

George Bockman of Charles Weidman's men's group in New York, is to give a midseason course at the Hans Wiener Studio on "The Technique of the Contemporary American Dance."

A Japanese dancer in the Noh tradition, Kenji Hinoki, is announced for a single performance at the Repertory Theater on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. The Japan Society of Boston has aided in bringing him here.

M. L.

New Motion Pictures

Following the seasonal storm of "super" movies which rolled into town over the holidays, the customary calm descended yesterday, with two rather quiet openings. At the Keith Boston, the new film is "Wanted: Jane Turner," a melodrama about the postal inspection service of the Government. Lee Tracy is the government agent, who is mighty slick when it comes to sleuthing, but who takes about four reels to recognize the beauty and charm of his assistant, Gloria Stuart. Together, they track down the mail truck robbers in a series of episodes which would have been tenser without some rather extraneous humor.

The stage show features James Melton, radio and screen tenor, and Hildegarde, who, though an American, has won considerable distinction abroad.

"Let's Make a Million" at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters is something cut and tailored especially for Edward Everett Horton fans. The genial Milquetoast not only becomes the dupe of crooked oil promoters by investing his soldier's bonus in their stock, but manages to get the whole town mulcted also. Then Mr. Horton really strikes oil. Charlotte Wynters furnishes romance, while Porter Hall, J. M. Kerrigan and Margaret Seddon and Margaret McWade ("the pixillated sisters") help with the comedy. The companion film is "College Holiday," previously reviewed.

J. D. B.

Hurley

(Continued from Page 11)

Governor Curley and several of his predecessors occupied.

This arrangement gives light through windows overlooking Beacon street and on one wall, as compared to light on only one side in the other office.

New Carpet

The Governor is to have a new royal blue carpet for his entire suite. Governor Curley's visitors were so numerous, or shuffled their feet so much, that Superintendent of Buildings Fred Kimball has ordered new carpet for the executive chamber, for the council chamber and hall, and for the entrance corridor outside, worn threadbare by the daily Curley parade.

These changes reflected a changed atmosphere in the executive department itself. When the Governor arrived around 10.45 there were only two or three visitors waiting quietly to see him. Fifty or 100 were on hand daily when Governor Curley arrived.

The Governor inspected the changed rooms and expressed his pleasure over the rapid manner in which lighting and telephone transfers had been made.

By the new arrangement, Governor Hurley's chief secretary, John V. Mahoney, former member of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated, will have an office adjoining that of the Governor.

Increase in Bank Debits

Greenville, S. C., bank debits in 1936 showed a marked increase over those for 1935.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Lafayette	Jan. 9	Plymouth	Jan. 17	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 am
Hansa	Jan. 9	Cherbourg	Jan. 17	Jan. 9, 1:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 pm
Washington	Jan. 13	Plymouth	Jan. 19	Jan. 12, 8:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15	Southampton	Jan. 21	Jan. 15, 1:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

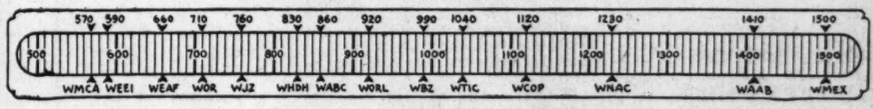
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	Singing Lady's Musical Play	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Music and sport reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	"Listen to Alice": vocalist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Interview, George M. Cohan
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Legion oratory program	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Bill Cunningham, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"	Norsemen Quartet	Chemistry talk
8:00 "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	"Cesare Sodero Directs"; so-
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	male quartet; piano duo;	loists; chorus; orchestra
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	Rosario Bourdon's Concert	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel; scenes from	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Raymond Gram Swing
9:15 "Three Smart Girls"; Dick	tra; soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30 Powell; vocalists; Ray	"Twin Stars": Helen Bred-	Court of Human Relations:	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:45 Paige's Orchestra	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	NBC Music Guild awards	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor	NBC Music Guild awards	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:30 New England Radio Parade	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Vivian Della Chiesa; orch.	Network sport program
10:45 New England Radio Parade	Eliza Schallert Reviews	Four Showmen, vocalists	Network sport program
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Harris's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Harold Stern's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Raising Your Parents": juvenile forum.
11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Children's concert.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation program; Grange program; United States Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler's String Quartet.
1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Bizet's "Carmen"; Gennaro Papi, conductor.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; soloists; orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.
7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eton Boys; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Benay Venuta's program: soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: Kate Smith, master of ceremonies; Ferde Grofe's Orch.; soloists.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Revue: Ed Thorgerson; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; guest soloist; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Snow Village" sketch.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "The Situation in China," Upton Close.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Joe Cook; Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Vass Family; guests; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Chopin cycle, Alexander Semmler, pianist.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert; synopsis of Wagner's "Die Walkure"; soloists; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Music of the Theater": soloists; orchestra.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Tallulah Bankhead; guitar duet; Buck and Bubbles; Lotte Lehmann; Budapest University chorus; Frank Black's Orchestra.
2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue: organist.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists; Deems Taylor, commentator.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:00 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse presents "Ten Nights in a Barroom."
5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.
7:10 WEEI, Spinoza Paeff, violinist; Sara Millley, pianist.
7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nillsen.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Musical Comedy Revue: soloists; H. Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today": Morton Gould, soloist.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dreams of Long Ago": song dramatization.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna."
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor; Betty Jaynes, soprano.
9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Lauritz Melchior, tenor; Gov. Wilbur Cross, Connecticut, speaker; from Hartford.

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Three Little Towns Hard Hit By Five-Month Textile Strike; Grasp at Straws of Settlement

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Jan. 8—Five months ago the Schuster-Hayward Mills in this town and in Millbury and Franklin were running at top speed. The purchasing power of the 1500 workers in these mills was providing the stimulation necessary to the thriving business of the respective communities.

Then came the strike. The union operatives of the Hayward and Gilbo mills walked out on Aug. 11, and a week later the brother members of the United Textile Workers of America in the other plants of the chain followed.

Five months have completely changed the financial and social complexion of these three communities which depended largely on the prosperity of the mill workers.

Taxes Needed

Taxes must be raised in Franklin to meet the increasing demands for relief. Millbury's merchants are "shutting down" on the credit given the workers and additional appropriations must be asked from the taxpayers to prevent starvation and to provide shelter and clothing for the idle mill workers.

This town is as hard hit as the others because it is the smallest of the three and the two Hayward-Schuster mills were the chief sources of revenue. The idle mill workers have hesitated in asking for relief as the officials of the town, in most cases, are also officials of the mill companies or were sponsored for the public office by Winfield A. Schuster, president of the mill company.

One of the few bright spots was found in Manchaug where the Schuster-Hayward officials have equipped a new mill to provide the only major source of revenue known to the community since the disastrous fire of more than a dozen years ago razed all the factions, as well as most of the dwellings.

Disorderly Scenes

This town and Millbury have been the scenes of much disorder during the past two months. Homes have been stoned, automobiles damaged and strikers and nonstrikers have been assaulted, the records show.

In some instances, it was found that the strike issue had divided families against each other, some going back to work while others remaining out for a unit settlement but the revenue has continued to decline.

From August to the latter part of September the communities were like any other mill communities during the slack periods. But then came the temporary injunction and then the permanent injunction.

Closed Immediately

The mills re-opened but the Franklin plant closed immediately after mass picket lines blocked the entrances to workers. In this town and in Millbury, the management was more successful. At the present it is admitted, by all concerned, that about 700 persons are working in East Douglas, Manchaug, and Millbury. Franklin's mill still remains closed and approximately 300 persons are on the streets. There are reliable reports that this plant will soon re-open as the company admits that samples are being manufactured. The officials also indicate a willingness to re-employ their former union workers and there seems to be an opinion among the business men that the first real break in the strike will come here. But in the meantime, while the leaders of the United Textile Workers of America are attempting to bring Mr. Schuster and his associates into conference, because they claim "we can settle this strike if we can only arrange a conference," the merchants say that they do not know how long their business will stand the drain of credit.

The union contends that if the company will take back the strikers as a unit that the emergency would be over within a short time. They say that their investigators who have visited the mills, "which are filled with people from other places and leave no money in these mill towns," claim that the new workers are making no attempt to produce and thus the company is realizing no gains from their inexperienced workers.

In Millbury it is charged that youths of high school age were going into the mills to replace strikers but this is denied by Patrick Gibson, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

When the strike first broke here and the union members walked out "rather than work with non-union workers" Joseph Cyr, president of the union, called the business men together and asked their co-operation along credit lines. This week Mr. Cyr found that the extended idleness of the union members had forced these merchants to disregard their previous intentions in order to protect their present limited income.

In all of the three communities the idle mill workers have been served with eviction notices or threatened with foreclosures if they had mortgages on their property. Rations are limited. Bread from a bakery in Worcester is said to be the major nourishment in Millbury. Contributions from unions provided most families with Christmas dinners and provided trees and presents for children of strikers.

John Cataldo, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Franklin, seems to have as graphic a picture of the situation as any of the business men approached.

Tax Increase

"If the strike did not come," he said, "the selectmen were prepared to ask for a reduction in the tax rate, which is now $35 a $1000. Instead, we will have to ask for a $1 increase to meet the relief needs."

He estimated that the cost of relief to the strikers and their families thus far has been $10,000. The relief appropriation, which had been set at $60,000 for 1936, quickly was exhausted, and many of the bills contracted will be paid out of the new appropriation, which will be between $70,000 and $80,000, Chairman Cataldo said.

Mr. Cataldo, who is also WPA director for the town, said that he has had 250 applications for jobs as the result of the strike.

"Of course, my quota," he said, "would not allow me to take on so many, and these people went on relief, or were forced to seek aid from relatives and friends."

With limited appropriations, Chairman Cataldo pointed out that the relief department of the town was caring for about 30 families.

More Policemen

In addition to the advance in relief costs, Mr. Cataldo said the hiring of additional policemen for strike duty cost the taxpayers $2000, as the original appropriation for the police department of $12,000 was only sufficient to meet regular expenses.

"The merchants are doing the best they can but I doubt if they can continue to give credit. I know of one family that has a thousand-dollar bill with a grocer and he has not yet stopped their credit. Others are just as lenient but there is a limit."

"When you know that taxes cannot be collected under present conditions you see that the strike has presented a major problem," he continued.

In Millbury the drain on the relief has not been so extensive, Mr. Gibson pointed out. It, however, has given the town fathers so much concern that an additional appropriation of $7500 was made to meet the emergency. The original appropriation was $40,000. What will be the next steps of the town fathers, when the financial question for 1937 comes up, could not be ascertained.

Other Communities

The majority of union members, who "broke away" and returned to their jobs, are said to be residents of other communities who commute to the mills of this town and Millbury and are not contributors to the business of these communities. Thus those indirectly hit by the labor controversy are using pressure on the unions to move for a settlement.

Because of the seriousness of the situation, Carl E. L. Gill of the conciliation department of the Department of Labor is maintaining headquarters in Boston where he can be reached to arrange a conference as soon as the company officials show a willingness "to sit down around the table and settle the whole thing, once and for all."

The strike is the result of a move for "all union workers in the mills." At the time of the strike, it was admitted that the union had approximately 95 per cent of the workers. In Millbury only two were not union-card holders.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway & Light Securities Company, as of Dec. 31, 1936, shows asset value of its common stock amounting to $32.98 a share, after deducting $1.30 common dividend paid in December and $1.50 preferred dividend payable on Feb. 1, 1937. The asset value of the common Dec. 31, 1935, was $24.40 a share.

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Safety on Roads at Night Sought by Lighting

Model system installed on San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge—Campaign for checking casualties on country highways pushed in Ohio.

General Electric — Ballstown Road, Schenectady, N. Y. Equipped With "Novalux" Luminaires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8—Researchists at the General Electric laboratories have been asking the question, "Does highway lignting pay?" In recent months they have developed new luminaries for highways which combine low operating cost with increased efficiency in visibility.

Government, public utility and safety officials answered the question partly in 1936, by making widespread installations of the new lamps, with a consequent decrease in night fatalities on main-line highways so equipped.

The most important installation, according to General Electric engineers, was made on the new San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge. The lighting, turned on Nov. 12, is now expediting the flow of night traffic and at the same time minimizing the hazards of driving during dusk, darkness and fog.

Fast Traffic

The upper deck of the 9.5-mile bridge, with its six, high-speed traffic lanes, is lighted with 10,000-lumen, sodium safety units, spaced 150 feet apart, 25 feet above the roadway.

On the lower deck, three lanes of heavy traffic are lighted by a single row of similar units. In Yerba Buena tunnel, the lighting is similar to that used on the bridge.

A longer stretch of this type of highway lighting was put in operation last summer along Route 7 on the outskirts of Schenectady, N. Y. Seventeen miles of sodium safety luminaries were installed, one every 230 feet along the highway.

Power Companies Awake

In Ohio, the State Safety Council has planned 48 safety demonstrational highways along mile-long stretches of the State's most dangerous routes.

This organized State crusade has been heralded as a fore-runner of the nation's wide interest in decreasing highway accidents at night. The first installations were made outside Canton, Dayton and Sandusky. The remaining 45 safety highways are expected to be lighted and opened in 1937. Ohio power companies are exhibiting their interest in the program by contributing the power for the illumination.

The officials feel they are acting logically in starting their crusade on the rural highways, because 78 per cent of Ohio's traffic fatalities occur in the rural districts.

Grades and Crossroads

The movement toward highway lighting gained more momentum in 1936 than in any previous year. Greatest activity was shown in New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota and California. New York led the list by adding about 33 miles to the total illuminated mileage. Most of the lighting installations in states other than New York and Ohio were made at grade and crossword intersections.

Action was apparent in about 18 other states, where power companies worked with public officials and safety groups to install small demonstrational or permanent "paid for" strips of highway lighting.

Glare

In all, there are about 500,000 miles of paved roads in the United States. Of these, it is estimated that about 1000 miles of primary highway should be lighted in each state, in order to make night driving more safe. For the more populated states of the East and Midwest, the average is slightly higher.

According to statistics, night fatalities are increasing, while the number of day fatalities is actually decreasing. Apparently, the campaigns being waged for highway safety are having their effect upon day accidents, but not upon night. Unless headlight glare elimination becomes universally operative in the near future, the only other alternative to safe night driving is adequate highway illumination, it is pointed out.

Maine Organizes For Promotion Of Winter Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 8—Even lack of sufficient snow for skiing has failed to completely curb the ardor of Maine winter sports enthusiasts who this week organized a Maine Winter Sports Federation to improcve and advertise the winter sports facilities available in the State.

Maine has fallen far behind her neighboring State, New Hampshire, in the development of her excellent natural facilities for winter sports enthusiasts, though the winter carnival annually sponsored at Rumford has gained eastern recognition. The newly formed association wishes to attract to Maine the amateur Sunday skiers and sports enthusiasts who pack themselves and their equipment onto week-end snow trains out of Boston.

At the first meeting of the federation, this week, Everett Greaton, chairman of the Maine Development Commission told members there were funds available to take care of advertising but in the absence of facilities, other than those of nature, the commission hesitates to publicize Maine as a winter playground. Federation members listened to reports on how facilities around Rumford, Camden, Bethel, Fryeburg, where a ski-tow was installed last winter, Farmington, Fangeley and South Paris regions may be developed.

The State was divided into nine districts each with its own chairman who will appoint sub-committees. One of the first results will be complete weekly reports on snow and weather conditions in each district.

H. H. Sampson, principal of Bridgton Academy, was elected president; Bruce Fenn, Lewiston, vice-president, and Wallace Lovell, Augusta, treasurer.

R. I. Minimum Wage Proposed for Women In Jewelry Trade

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8 (AP)—The women's and minors' minimum wage board for the jewelry industry today recommended a 30-cent hourly minimum wage in Rhode Island.

A public hearing on the recommendation will be conducted Jan. 25. The state director of labor may subsequently issue an order setting that minimum wage for women and children.

Employers cannot be bound by the order, but the State hopes to obtain enforcement by publishing the names of non-conformers. The NRA minimum wage for the industry was 32 cents an hour.

Behind the Microphone

This thing called "swing"—putting pepper in our popular music instead of sugar—how long is it going to last?

Well, there are two sides to this question. "Inside" opinion by the boys who play the music themselves says that it is already "on the chute." Outside opinion represented by your and our likes indicates that swing music—which is a mountain peak of individuality in a monotonous plateau of dance tunes churned out 16 hours a day and more by the radio—is so well liked that the insiders may not be able to discontinue the fad.

The reason why swing music may not disappear is due to an unfortunate fact of radio against which practically every dance bandman has struggled. For radio has the tendency of making practically all bands sound alike. Few bands have been able to escape it.

Recall what has happened to bands like the Casa Loma, Hal Kemp's, Ben Bernie's, Ted Weems' with individual styles. Set in commercial radio programs they lost their style. Bands like Paul Whiteman's and Fred Waring's and Horace Heidt's have been able to keep their individuality under the standardization of radio.

Let orchestra leaders assuage themselves as they will by turning "swing" into "style." That is what a number of bands have switched over to in order to preserve their individual quality. Note the change that has occurred in bands such as Shep Fields's, Will Osborne's and George Olsen's. A number of bands have certain characteristics in style or instrumentation to set them off from the rest. Eddy Duchin, Henry Busse, Clyde McCoy and Tommy Dorsey readily come to mind as having certain features readily recognizable by listeners when they come on the air.

Some of these band leaders' characteristics are mere air signatures, it is true. Yet Mr. Duchin's piano figures quite a good deal in his music imparting a "swing" to his renditions, Mr. Dorsey's trombone is well heard in any work by that special band within his band called the "Clambake Seven," while Mr. Busse and Mr. McCoy do remarkable "tootling" on their trumpets when the occasion arises. In our opinion, this is the "swing" which they may prefer to call style.

On the radio, to give the "smooth" side of the picture, we have had the entrance of the new Rex Chandler ensemble in Fred Waring's old periods treating popular music in symphonic style; Frank Black, NBC conductor, foreseeing the end of the "jazz age"; Al Goodman giving swing about another year to go; Fred Waring countering swing with glee club and "scat" singing; Raymond Paige emphasizing strings, and Whiteman continuing with his distinctive arrangements.

A. D. H.

$80,000 Is Alloted For Cope Canal Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Secretary Woodring was approved allotment of $80,000 for dredging entrances to Cape Cod canal on the Buzzards bay and Cape Cod bay ends.

Commercial traffic at the canal averaged 2,608,254 tons per year for the past five years, Secretary Woodring announced, and had an average annual value of $122,802,683.

Hurley-Mansfield Cordiality Stirs Talk on Mayor's Plans

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The prominence of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in the Gov. Charles F. Hurley inaugural party yesterday serves as a definite indication that Boston's chief executive will find friendly co-operation on Beacon Hill this year, in contrast to the two-year hostility of the Curley regime.

Further, it serves to give rise to various rumors concerning the political future of Mayor Mansfield, whose term of office expires at the end of 1937. Practically all the rumors involve Governor Hurley in one way or another.

Senatorial Rumor

Among the more prominent reports is that concerning the possibility that Senator David I. Walsh may resign his office in 1937, and Mayor Mansfield be appointed his successor.

The Mayor was a strong supporter of the Hurley gubernatorial candidacy, delivering a radio address in favor of his election during the campaign, a task which he did not perform for any other candidate.

If Senator Walsh were to resign, it is quite probable Mayor Mansfield would be named as his successor. But the Senator's resignation often has been rumored before without its actually coming to pass.

Second Term as Mayor

Next in importance is the story that Mayor Mansfield, or his friends will seek legislation allowing him to seek a second successive term as Mayor. As the Boston city charter provides that a Mayor shall not succeed himself special legislation would be necessary to permit Mr. Mansfield to run once more.

The Hurley connection comes in that he has the power to approve or veto legislation. The report is that Mr. Hurley would sign such a bill passed by the legislature, but such passage seems very remote.

Should this rumored charter change be adopted, however, the situation would still be uncertain, in that it is difficult to determine what political power the Mayor now possesses. There is no assurance that the Mayor could win another election. He succeeded in 1933 only because of the split in the Democratic vote, or, more accurately, the Curley strength through the participation of several candidates in the election.

Of course, such a charter change would have as its sole purpose the blocking of a fourth term for James M. Curley, who is now without political office and who may seek a fourth mayoral term

Talk of Judgeship

Another possible Hurley-Mansfield connection is that the Governor might consider Mayor Mansfield for appointment to the next opening on the Superior Court bench. The Mayor is looked upon as an outstanding lawyer. Many political observers argue the mayor possesses the judicial temperament which is a necessary requisite of an outstanding jurist.

It is further contended a Mansfield appointment to the bench would be free of the criticism directed against various judicial appointments made by Governor Curley in the last two years.

Edgar M. Mills

Press Association Of Massachusetts To Assemble in Boston

To iron out problems in newspaper publishing, editors and publishers of Massachusetts' weekly and small daily newspapers will arrive in Boston during the week-end to attend the annual convention of the Massachusetts Press Association opening at the Hotel Kenmore, Monday morning.

Principal speaker of the morning session will be Carroll A. Lake of The Christian Science Monitor. Joseph Dineen of the Boston Globe will be feature speaker at the luncheon. Newspaper policies and news gathering will be discussed at round-table conferences during the afternoon session.

Price Rise Noted In Several Foods

Poultry and eggs are conspicuous exceptions in a general price rise this week for fresh meats, vegetables and other foods. Turkeys, especially, continue to sell at moderate prices, and better grades of eggs are actually cheaper in some instances. Legs of lamb are the current feature at large markets and chain stores, where they are selling at 21 to 23 cents a pound.

Beef prices have advanced the most, rising 4 or 5 cents a pound. Pork averages 2 cents higher, and lamb—except in big markets and chain stores, which are making it a feature at last week's prices—has risen 2 to 3 cents.

Butter has advanced 2 cents a pound over last week and is now selling for 41 to 43 cents.

Newest arrivals in Boston markets are native hothouse beet greens, native dressed rabbits, a new variety of calavo named "Pueblo," and pompano from southern waters.

The first shipment of the latter is selling in the fish stalls at 60 cents a pound. Fruit stalls are offering the calavos, which are high in oil content and are recommended for salads, at 35 cents each. The rabbits, weighing from two to four pounds each, are selling for 35 cents a pound. The beet greens, often used as a substitute for spinach or other greens' are of good quality and satisfactorily tender. They are bringing 15 cents a pound.

One of the best buys in the vegetable field are yellow onions, which because of a record crop this season are selling at two to three cents a pound.

Strawberries are down to 25 cents a box because of a large shipment just received from California. Both California and Florida oranges have risen to sell for from 17 to 23 cents a pound for the small sizes.

Maine Sea Products Stir Inquiries From Industrial Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Jan. 8—A growing interest in the Maine seacoast and its products is indicated, it is said, by an increasing number of inquiries to Commissioner Rodney E. Feyler of the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, from industrial and chemical firms in all sections of the country.

The latest reported is from a New York engineering firm which is interested in establishing a plant in eastern Maine for the production of oil, from herring, to be used in the manufacture of soap. This concern asks for complete information on the supply and available sites and states that it is in readiness to outfit a plant if the necessary arrangements can be made.

Another firm is interested in the extraction of chemicals from marine growths. I tis an established industrial company now operating factories in several cities. One concern has purchased a plant at Rockland to utilize kelp and another is trying to make arrangements for similar work.

A Massachusetts firm is studying the possibilities of a new form of fish glue. Several others have various products in Maine. Commissioner Feyler is co-operating with these concerns to the fullest extent and offering them every encouragement and assistance possible to get them to locate in Maine.

Cambridge Pay Rises Protested

Approval by Mayor John D. Lynch of salary increases in Cambridge municipal pay rolls, made during the last hours of 1936, drew protest today from Eliot B. Spaulding, executive secretary of the Cambridge Taxpayer's Association.

"It seems a strange procedure in an administration pledged to economy," said Mr. Spaulding. He pointed out that approval of increases now would make it difficult to refuse other demands made later, "as they soon become contagious."

As 1936 neared its end, Mayor Lynch consented to increases in 26 pay envelopes on city pay rolls, totaling $4370. A short time previous he had approved 38 increases totaling $6354.

Decorative Newspapers

Unable to obtain their regular printing stock, southern newspapers published on wallpaper for a time during the Civil War.

N.E. Quality Goods Reputation Was Laid By 'Yankee Pedlar'

(Continued From Page 11)

now full of rivers and streams. Water power development helped to increase production. In due time, the settlers had products and materials to sell. Individuals went from house to house locally, then out into the country. The more hardy and venturesome went on into western New York and the wilds of Ohio. These itenerant merchants became known as 'Yankee Pedlars.' Some carried packs, others used wagons, but they all made the quality of New England products better known.

"Today the same process goes on, but we call them traveling salesmen, or ambassadors of commerce, and they travel in automobiles, Pullman cars, and ocean liners. Their goods are shipped by train, by motor truck, by boat, and by plane, and 'New England made' is now known the world over as a hall-mark of quality.

Major Fundamentals

"All of this demonstrates a major fundamental of economics, that 'each community or country produces what it is best adopted to produce and exchanges with other communities or countries for the additional goods that it needs.'

"In the period from 1800 to 1869, manufacturing became well established in New England. Eli Whitney, who was graduated from Yale University in 1792, developed the cotton gin and in 1798 began the manufacture of interchangeable gun parts, and thus laid the foundation on which rests the success of all our great modern metal fabricating industries, such as the automobile, the machine tool, and many others.

"Other names, great not only in Connecticut and New England history, but also in American history, include Samuel Colt, firearms manufacturer; William H. Scovill, brass manufacturer; Francis Pratt, machine toolmaker; Charles Goodyear, rubber manufacturer, and many others. Today, the products of these giant industries carry these Yankee names to all parts of the world.

"In 1869, New England produced 30 per cent (by value) of the total goods manufactured in the United States. New England then had a 3½ million population, or 9 per cent of the United States total.

"In 1899, New England's population had increased to 5½ millions, but due to the spread of manufacturing into other sections, New England then produced but 14.2 per cent of the total manufactured goods of the United States.

"In 1919, at the close of the World War, New England's population was about 7¼ millions and its share in the United States manufactured output was 9.1 per cent.

"In 1935, New England's population was close to 8½ millions, and its output, valued at 4 billions of dollars, was 8.7 per cent of the United States total, being $900,000,000 greater than in 1933. In 1935, New England supported 50 per cent more people and produced in dollar volume, 2½ times as many commodities as it did at the turn of the century.

"According to a study of the trends in New England industry recently completed for the New England Council by Boston University, 88 New England industries have shown encouraging increases since the war. Forty-six others virtually held their own in relation to the U. S. industry as a whole. These 134 include paper and printing, furniture and house furnishings, wearing apparel, building materials, office equipment, automotive products, chemicals, and many others significant of the new age in which we are living.

"The remaining 105 industries in New England's total of 239 have declined in volume and importance. Those showing the greatest shrinkage as sources of employment are carriage and sleigh manufacturing, shipbuilding, piano manufacturing, railroad and trolley car manufacturing, broom-making, and others that reflect changing times.

"It is true that cotton manufacturing has declined 35 per cent, but cotton textile manufacturing in New England today is on a more profitable basis with employment at a high level and the outlook the brightest in several years. Many mills have orders that will keep them busy until next fall.

Still Leading

"New England still makes more than one third of all American footwear and two thirds of all domestic woolen and worsted goods.

"Naturally, these changes in New England's industrial structure have affected many communities and the lives of the people in them. Some have gained, and others have lost. By and large, New England has gone ahead as the statistics show:

Value of New England Manufactures and Population of New England

Year	Millions of Dollars	P.C. of U.S.	People	P.C. of U.S.
1899	$1,560	14.2	5,592,617	7.4
1919	7,183	11.6	7,400,909	7.0
1929	6,378	9.1	8,166,341	6.7
1933	3,073	9.8	8,298,000	6.8
1935	3,967	8.7	8,500,000	6.8
Inc. from 1899 to 1935	139%		48.4%	

Postal Workers Urged to Aid Fund

Greater Boston's 1937 Community Fund will be wealthier by about $30,000, if postal workers in the Boston postal district follow the suggestion of their chief, Peter F. Tague, and contribute one day's pay to the organization.

Mr. Tague offered his suggestion to a meeting of 300 supervisors and superintendents from the 25 cities and towns composing the district at the Federal Building yesterday. He pointed out that last year the federal group contributed $58,000, of which $28,000 was donated by postal workers. He suggested that the contributions be paid in six installments over a six-month period.

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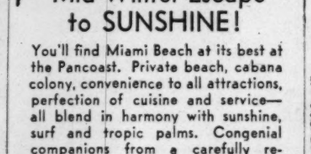

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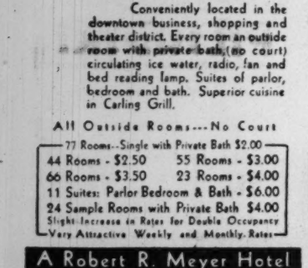

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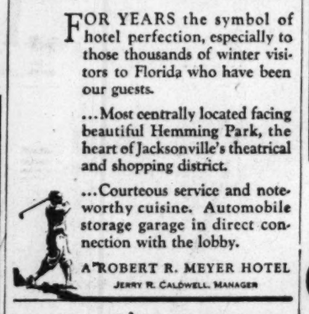

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GIMLET PUBLICATIONS, Miami, Fla.

Motorboat Show In New York Hits New Exhibit High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The 1937 national motorboat show, held under the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, staged a preview here today on the eve of its formal opening tomorrow, with the best in pleasure craft and accessories filling three floors of Grand Central Palace. The main floor is jammed with cruising yachts up to more than 50 feet long annd diesel marine engines. Marine engines and small boats are on the mezzanine floor and accessories on the third floor.

The show is the biggest display of its kind ever staged in the United States, the show committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers said, adding that the committee had, for the first time in several years, been unable to take care of all the exhibiters who had applied for space.

Boating Grows Popular

"Increased business in the boating field is evident throughout this year's show," a statement by the committee said.

"The industry experienced a highly successful season in 1936, and boat, engine and accessory plants are working full blast to meet orders already on hand and caring for a still greater sales volume in 1937."

Waterway improvements, as shown in the completion of the eastern intra-costal canal by the United States army engineers, linking Delaware Bay with Miami, Fla., has done much to make small boat owners more "cruising conscious," Henry R. Sutphen, president of the national association, said.

Other developments, including the Tennessee Valley Authority project, Boulder, Bonneville, Grand Coulee and Fort Peck Dams, were creating new lakes which will rapidly become boating centers, Mr. Sutphen continued, adding that the eastern half of the United States was today almost encircled by an inland waterway through the New York State Barge Canal, the Great Lakes, the Illinois Waterway, the Mississippi River and the Gulf Canal System.

Waterways Increase

"Thousands of miles of river channel in the Mississippi Valley are being improved by army engineers to link up a vast system of waterways throughout the country," he said. "There is no reason why, within a few years, these canals and rivers will not be widely used by seasonal pleasure craft much in the same manner as the inland waterway system along the eastern coast has encouraged a greater volume of traffic to southern resorts each winter.

"The better waterways, the building of better boats and marine engines and the creation of many new municipal boat basins are adding to the economy of ownership and maintenance of pleasure craft. These factors are all contributing to widespread growth of recreational boating."

Ira Hand, secretary of the association, said a survey among 66 representative boat, marine engine and accessory manufacturers had revealed that business in 1936 showed a 47 per cent increase over 1935, the sales volume for last year being placed at $10,953,103, as compared with $7,428,689 for the preceding year.

Vast improvements were reported in marine engines, both gasoline and diesel.

WPA to Keep Needy On Four Arts Jobs

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Representative William Sirovich announced yesterday that he had received assurances from President Roosevelt that no persons needing relief are to be dropped from the Works Progress Administration four arts program and that all who have been dropped will be reinstated. Mr. Sirovich said the order would apply to 25,000 WPA employees throughout the country.

The President's letter, dated Dec. 29 from the White House, was given out as follows:

"My dear Dr. Sirovich:

"Thank you for your letter of Dec. 17, bringing to our attention a number of communications which you have received protesting the reduction of employment on the works program, especially the Four Arts Project.

"I have just discussed the matter witht Mr. Hopkins, and I am advised that instructions have been issued that no persons are to be dropped from the program who are in need of relief at the present time, and that any who may have been dropped prior to the issuance of this order will be reinstated.

"I believe that this policy will eliminate any difficulties which your constituents may have been experiencing.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Dress Firm Closes Plant Following Court Ruling

SCRANTON, Penna., Jan. 8 (AP)—The plant of the Blue Dale Dress Company at Archbald, Penna., was closed yesterday and will not be operated further, as the result of a decision handed down recently by the New York courts. Officials made the announcement today when they dismissed 60 employees.

The company was charged by a New York judge with having moved its factory from New York to Archbald in violation of a contract with a union. David Fishman, secretary, said the company has no intention of reopening the factory in New York pending an appeal to higher courts.

Nashville Paper Sold

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Nashville Tennesseean and its afternoon edition, the Evening Tennesseean, formerly owned by Luke Lea, were sold at auction today to Paul M. Davis, Nashville banker and brother of President Roosevelt's roving ambassador, Norman H. Davis. The sale was consummated on two bids, one of $800,000 for property covered by the bond issue and another of $50,000 for the rest of the assets.

Chief Announcer

Pat Freeman
Member of Staff of Station CFAC, Calgary, Alberta

CFAC at Calgary Holds the Title Of 'Friendly Station'

With Monitor Newscasters

CALGARY, Alberta—Here to the east of the Rocky Mountains, CFAC is the key station of the Foothills Network, a chain comprising CFAC in Calgary, CJCA in Edmonton, and CJOC in Lethbridge. This Alberta network, during the winter months, is linked with radio station CKUA at the University of Alberta, with its important Agricultural College, at Edmonton. The hookup with CKUA provides wider scope for the university's department of extension, and furnishes educational facilities to the rural communities of the Province in particular.

Owned by the Calgary Daily Herald, CFAC is operated by the Taylor, Pearson and Carson Broadcasting Company, Ltd., under the management of G. S. Henry.

Civic Welfare Aid

CFAC maintains a policy of generous aid to civic welfare and education to live up to its slogan—Calgary's Friendly Station.

Two years ago, CFAC began radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News" in the early morning. The immediate response to this was so great, that a more suitable time was allotted in the evening schedule. The Monitor news is now given at 10:30 p. m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. On the other stations in the network, the Monitor news is also a regular feature. It is heard on CJCA, Edmonton, at 2:30 p. m., and on CJOC, Lethbridge, at 9:30 a. m.

CFAC also radiocasts news on four periods daily. Mr. Henry, station manager, states that the value of all the news bulletins is enhanced by the nightly Monitor commentary, which he considers the "climax of the day, because of its wide, impartial and comprehensive survey of world events."

Concise Diction

Coincident with the first radiocast of the Monitor news over CFAC, Pat Freeman, now the station's chief announcer, joined the staff. Among his first duties was the reading of the news. Mr. Freeman's clear, concise diction, and a pleasantly modulated voice, very soon established him as one of the better-known news radiocasters in Western Canada.

Mr. Freeman, in fact, has made a reputation for CFAC as a criterion of pronunciation. He has compiled a thesaurus of words that serves as a ready reference for every member of his staff of announcers. The station has been called upon to settle differences of opinion among its listeners as to the correct pronunciation of difficult words.

CFAC is in its fifteenth year of service on the air, and was the first Alberta station to provide listeners with a continuous 16-hour daily schedule of radiocast programs. It is one of the largest staffed 100-watt stations in Canada. CFAC operates on a frequency of 930 kilocycles with a wavelength of 321.5 meters.

This is article No. 23 in the series. The next appears on Jan. 11.

Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

ticability of turning the farm program over to the states had come from many sources, including farmers, farm organization leaders, representatives of land grant colleges and extension services, and from members of national and state legislatures.

Practical Difficulties

"While this provision of the law was enacted as an experiment well worth trying," he said, "consideration and study in the past year have focused attention upon the practical difficulties involved.

"As I size up the feeling now of people interested in the present and future success of the AAA program, they believe that both national and local welfare call for its continued administration as a federal program, with farmers, farm leaders and state college representatives participating directly in planning and operation."

Pointing to President Roosevelt's declaration in his annual message to Congress, that "Decent conditions and adequate pay for labor, and just return for agriculture, can be secured through parallel and simultaneous action by 48 states is a proven impossibility," Secretary Wallace said. "I believe the overwhelming majority of farmers will agree that in that statement the President has spoken the simple truth."

Educators Urge Schools to Speak For Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8—Public schools should be used as the mouthpiece of the Government for presenting its program and avoiding constant change or revolution in the social structure of the nation, was the theory advocated by Dr. Henry Hodges of the University of Cincinnati before the annual meeting of the Oregon State Teachers' Association here.

"It takes courage for a teacher to take part in shaping governmental policies," declared Dr. Hodges. "And it would be a decided advantage for all if the Government would have a strong program and energetically propagandize it through such channels as the schools."

Four general courses are offered for presentation by education, said Dr. Robert L. Southerland of Bucknell University as follows:

Four-Point Program

1. Ignore social problems and teach traditional cultural subjects.
2. Teach cultural subjects, but make the school a practical, cooperative community of students and aid in solving their problems.
3. Have school aid social control by serving as propaganda agent of the Government or some political reform movement.
4. Have the school and professors attempt to mold public opinion and personally project it by participating in political and governmental activities.

"The second course is an improvement over the first, but we find that students leaving the ideal social environment in school are face to face with graft, corruption and selfishness," said Dr. Southerland.

Much of college research is "just pure piffle done at the expense of our students," according to Prof. William C. Jones of Willamette University.

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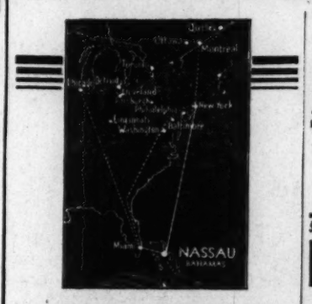

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Listed Stock Quotations

Aircrafts, Steels, Utilities Lead the Market in Further Upswing

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue In Forward Push; Motors Backward

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A late rally in steels, backward during the forenoon, brought further buying vigor in today's stock market.

Gains of fractions to 2 or more points were well distributed near the final hour. The ticker tape frequently fell behind floor dealings. The activity was most pronounced in the first period, however, when there was a turnover of 800,000 shares. There were several quiet interludes.

General Motors was an exception to the advancing trend as strikes spread in this company's plants. It lost about a point. Chrysler, down at one time, cancelled its decline. General Motors, at the same time, announced world sales in December were the largest for any month on record.

U. S. Steel on its recovery touched a new 1936-37 top. Bethlehem wiped out an early recession.

Transfers were around 3,500,000 shares.

Aircraft Shares Lead

Aircraft shares led the forward tilt as military and private buying pushed the aviation factories to the limit and the Chief Executive recommended increased expenditures for both army and navy planes. Wright Aeronautical was up about 7 points at the best. Lesser gaincrs included Douglas, Sperry, United, Boeing and Curtiss-Wright.

Among others pointing higher were Anaconda, Kennecott, Inspiration, Miami, Calumet & Hecla, Spiegel, Inc. (formerly Spiegel-May-Stern), Montgomery Ward, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Vanadium, Western Union, Standard Gas, Stone & Webster, International Paper & Power, du Pont, Procter & Gamble, Celanese, Barnsdall, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Budd Mfg., Barber Co., Newport Industries, Allis-Chalmers, Johns-Manville, J. I. Case and Gillette.

One block of 30,000 shares of Continental Baking "B" changed hands at the same as yesterday's final quotation. The "A" stock moved up substantially along with Ward Baking "A."

Bonds Rise Somewhat

Lower priced railroad loans and some industrial issues moved narrowly upward in the bond market today but soft spots developed in some departments and the list as a whole was mixed.

Reflecting a feeling that the settlement of disputes in the motor industry might be a long-drawn-out affair, liens of some of the steel companies were off fractions to as much as a point. They included Bethlehem 4¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Studebaker 6s, on the other hand, gained fractionally.

The rails were the most consistent performers on the upward side. Gainers included Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s. An exception was the Illinois Central 4¾ issue, down a shade.

The government list was narrow and quiet, with prices ranging a few 32ds on either side.

The hesitation resulting from events in Europe reflected itself in the foreign issues, with Belgium 6s, German 5½s, Japan 6s and Milan 6½s lower by fractions. South Americans continued in favor and Buenos Aires 4¼-3⅜s, Colombia 6s and Cuba 5s went higher.

Among the corporate issues International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Walworth 4s and Western Union 5s advanced by as much as a point.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Sharp recessions in some of the curb leaders today indicated active profit selling followed yesterday's robust advance.

Utilities stood up well in face of the offerings and some climbed to new highs. Electric Bonds & Share was buoyant on rumors of a considerable rise in its breakup value. It gained more than 1½.

Newmont was down 3 in the late trading. Losses ranged from fractions to around a point in Montgomery Ward "A," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Cyanamid "B" and Sherwin Williams.

Pepperell Manufacturing climbed about 7 in a small market. Detroit Steel Products and Bunker Hill & Sullivan improved 3 each.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 8, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Am Pneumat pf	5¼	5	5¼	5
8.75	Bos & Albany	146	146	146	145½
5.00	Bos Elevated	67	66⅞	66⅞	66½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	41	40	40¾	41
..	Bos & Me A pf	12½	12½	12½	10
..	Bos & Me st A pf	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16	15	16	13½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
..	Bos & Me st D pf	18	18	18	18
..	Cliff Mining	2	2	2	1¾
..	Copper Range	14¼	14	14½	14
..	East Gas & Fuel	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
6.00	East Gas & F pf	62¼	61½	61½	61½
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	71	71	71	70
..	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11
1.00	Economy Grocery	22	21½	21½	22
8.00	Edison Elec	153	153	153	154
1.00b	Emoyer's Group	23¼	23	23½	23½
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49⅞	49½	49¾	50½
.65a	General Capital	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞
..	Isle Royale	5	5⅛	5	5
..	Maine Cent	12	12	12	12
..	Maine Cent pf	38	37¾	38	38½
..	Mass Util Assoc	4	4	4	4
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54½	54½	54½	54
..	Nat Rac'm	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139	138	139	138⅝
..	North Butte	78c	78c	78c	70c
2.50a	Old Colony	29½	28¼	29	28
1.15a	Old Dominion	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
..	Quincy Min unpaid	7⅛	⅛	7⅛	7⅛
..	Quincy Min paid	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
.80b	Reece Butt'n	28	28	28	25
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
4.00b	Torrington	97½	97½	97½	97½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	28	27½	28	27½
..	Unit Gas	11⅜	10½	11⅜	11
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	94	93½	94	93½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	41⅛	41¼	41½	41⅜
..	Utah M & T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
..	Warren Bros	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅜

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 16 lower.

	High	Low	Last
January	118.0	118.0	118.0b
March	120.0	120.0	118.0b

bBid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	15.05	15.25	15.05	15.23	+.25
June	15.35	15.55	15.35	15.54	+.27
September	15.63	15.79	15.63	15.79	+.34

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
15⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.55b)	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	16½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
86½	58	Air Reduction (1⅝)	80¼	79⅜	79⅝	80¼
6⅝	..	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅝
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	49⅜	48⅜	48⅝	49
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	47½	47½	47½	48
54½	27	Allegh pr pf (h)	47¼	46⅜	46½	45⅞
40⅞	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	38⅝	37½	37⅝	37
245	157	*Allied Chem (6)	234	232	234	231
34	23	Allied Mills (⅞b)	31⅝	31	31⅝	30⅞
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	84¾	84½	84¾	85½
81	35½	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	80⅝	79¼	79⅝	78¾
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	32	32	32	31
5¾	4	Amal Leather	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
125½	75	Amerada (2)	110⅜	110	110	110⅜
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	86	85½	86	84⅝
55½	32	Am Bank Note (1f)	40	39⅝	39⅝	40
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	71⅛	71	71½	70⅞
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	141½	141	141	..
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	120⅞	119⅝	120½	119½
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	61½	60½	61¼	61½
100	57⅜	Am Car & Fdry pf	96	96	96	96
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cable (4b)	75¾	75	75¾	75¼
120¾	111	Am Chain & Cable pf (5)	120½	119¾	120½	..
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	14	14	14	13⅜
35½	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27	26½	27	28⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30⅛	29¾	29¾	30⅜
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97	97	97	..
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	9¾	9½	9⅜	9¾
14⅜	9¾	Am European	15	14⅝	15	14
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
60¾	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	61¾	60⅝	60⅝	61½
50½	25	Am & For Pow 6	51⅝	51	51⅝	51
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	27¾	27	27	27
21½	13	Am Hawaii (1)	19½	19	19½	19
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	7¼	7	7	7½
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40*)	48¾	48¼	48¾	47¼
5⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18	18	18	17⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	15⅛	15	15	14⅞
48⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	48	46¾	47⅜	47¼
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3q)	117	116	116	116¾
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fdry (1¶)	25	24⅜	24⅞	24¼
54⅞	27	Am Metal	54¼	54⅛	54½	53⅜
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅝	12	12⅜	12¼
14⅞	7½	Am Power & Lt	15⅝	14¾	15¼	15
69	25½	Am News (3)	66	65	65	..
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71¾	71	71	71½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	85⅛	84	84	85
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	26⅜	26	26⅛	26
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34⅞	34	34½	34½
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2f)	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	34
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	25½	23¾	25½	23½
45⅛	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	44¼	42	44¼	43
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	97	96¼	97	96⅜
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	148	148	148	150
73½	37½	Am Snuff (3*)	66½	66½	66½	66¼
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries	64¾	63½	64¾	63¾
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	114	113½	113½	113
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	28¾	25⅝	25¾	25½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55⅜	55	55	55¼
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	143	142½	143	143
190½	140½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	187	185¾	186¾	186½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96	95¼	96	95¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98	97¼	97¼	98
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	148½	148¼	148¼	147½
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17¾
27¾	19½	Am W W & E (.40b)	27¼	26¾	26¾	27
108⅜	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	105	103¾	105	103½
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	69⅜	68⅝	69	67⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7	7	7
74	31½	Am Zinc L&S pf	73⅜	71⅞	73⅜	74
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	47	47	47	45
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1*)	55½	54¾	55⅛	54⅝
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	93¾	93¼	93¾	93⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107	107	107	106
43	9	Andes Copper	35	34	35	33½
7	3	A P W Paper	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	45½	43	45⅜	41
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	119½	119½	119½	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108½	108½	108¼	109
11	7⅝	Armour Ill	8½	8⅛	8¼	8½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	86	85½	86	86½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	63¼	62¼	63¼	62½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15½	15	15½	15½
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	22½	22	22	22
127⅝	123⅜	Asso Dry Goods	125	125	125	..
112	95	Asso Dry G 1pf (6)	100	99½	100	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	74⅞	74	74½	73⅞
107	90⅜	Atchison pf (5)	103	102½	103	102⅜
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47⅝	46¼	47½	46¾
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	26¾	26½	26½	..
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	32⅜	31⅜	31¾	32½
84	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	74	72¼	74	..
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	132	132	132	130¼
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17½	16¼	16	16
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31¾	31⅜	31¾	30¾
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅜
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	89¾	89½	89½	89½
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅜	21⅝	22	21¾
41½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36	34¼	35½	35¼
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	40⅞	38½	40	38¾
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26½	26	26	26⅜
28¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A (1)	30½	29⅞	30⅝	30
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19⅝	19	19	19¼
28⅞	13	Beatrice Cream (1*)	26¼	25½	26¼	25½
112	85	Beech-nut Pack (4*)	111	111	111	..
16½	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅝	13½	13½	13½
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27⅜	26½	27½	27⅜
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45)	23½	23¼	23⅜	23¼
72	48	Best & Co (2½*)	62¾	61½	61½	62½
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (.50b)	77	75½	76¼	76⅜
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19½	19¼	19½	19
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	127⅜	126¼	127⅜	..
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1*)	67	65	67	65½
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	34	34	34	34
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	25⅞	24¼	25¼	24
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	36¾	34⅞	35⅞	34¾
63¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	43½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	89½	89¼	89½	89¼
47	39	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	44	43½	43½	43½
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.50)	27⅝	27	27½	27⅜
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	78¼	77	78¼	77½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	9⅛	8¾	9	8⅝
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	4	4	4	4⅛
18⅝	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40*)	17¼	17	17	17⅜
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	55¼	54⅜	55¼	55¼
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40*)	43½	43½	43½	43
58¼	41¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	51½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101	101½	101½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	36½	36½	36½	35
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51¾	51	51¾	50¾
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50	50	50	50
22½	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	22⅜	21¾	22¼	22¼
21⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21½
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13¾	13½	13¾	13
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98
14	5⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
35½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	38
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	54	52⅞	53⅜	51⅝
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
9	3½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	26¼	25½	26¼	25
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	13¾	14	13⅝
33¼	29¾	Butler pf (1½)	30½	29¾	30¼	29¾
29⅛	16½	Byers	29¼	28⅛	29	28½
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	87½	87	87	87½
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	27⅞	27½	27¾	27
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	46½	45¼	45½	46½
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅜b)	17½	16¾	12⅝	16⅝
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1*)	33⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅞
30¾	10⅞	Canada Dry	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	29⅛
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝
61¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	61¼	60¼	60¼	61
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16¼	16	16¼	16½
8¾	6¾	Carr ers & Gen (.30)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
106	92½	Case Thresh (4)	152½	150¼	151	150
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	88½	87⅞	88½	87¼
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	28½	27	28¼	27¼
39⅞	19	Celotex Co	38⅞	38	38	38¼
86	54	Celotex Co pf (1¾g)	82½	82¼	82½	82½
37½	25⅜	Central Agulrre (1½f)	37⅛	36½	36⅞	37
9¾	6⅝	Central Foundry	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	40⅝	39½	40⅝	39¼
23½	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	23	22⅝	22	22⅞
12	6½	Century Ribbon	11	11¼	11	10⅝
47¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	74	73¼	73½	73½
19¼	8½	Certain-Teed	17½	17	17⅜	17⅜
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70	69¾	69¾	69⅝
38¾	19	Champion P & P (1)	38¼	38¼	38¼	37¾
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg (1)	41	41	41	..
106	..	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86	86	86½	..
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	68¼	67	68¼	67
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	3	3	..
8¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
14⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	15¼
37¾	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31⅛	31	31	31½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
4	3¼	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3¾	3¾	4
12⅜	6¾	Chi & N'western pf (h)	12½	12¼	12½	12½
77¾	45¾	Chi Pneu Tool	26⅜	25¾	26½	25⅞
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	62¼	62	62¼	62
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
32⅜	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	25½	25½	25½	25½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
14¾	7	Childs Company	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅜
51	25	Chile Copper (1)	49	49	49	..
71	71	Chrysler (12b)	119½	118⅛	118¾	119½
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅝	19	19	19
89¾	72⅞	City I&F pf (6⅛)	86	86	86	86
13½	4¾	Citz Stores	10	10	10	10
24¼	22¾	Clark Equip (1.60*)	35½	34¾	35½	34⅝
47⅛	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	36⅜	36	36⅜	36¼
77¼	48	Cluett Peabdy (3)	88⅜	86½	86½	87½
129	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	128	128	128	..
134	84	Coca-Cola (5*)	123½	123½	123½	123½
21¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1¾*)	20½	19¾	21½	21½
66⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	59⅜	59¼	59¼	59¼
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	112½
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	47½	46¾	46¾	46⅜
36¼	19	Colo & Southern	23¾	23	23¾	23½
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	26½	26	26½	25
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.60b)	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
108⅜	60½	Columbia G pf B (5)	98	98	98	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	38	35¾	37⅞	36
51¼	39½	Columbia P f (2¾)	43½	43½	43½	43
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	120¼	120½	120¼	120½
84¾	44	Comm Credit (4*)	69¼	68¼	68¾	69
91⅝	58	Comm Inv Tr (4¼)	78⅝	75¼	75¼	76
136	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	117	117	117	..
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	19	18½	18½	18¾
8⅜	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	73	72⅝	73	72¼
18½	7	Conde Nast Pub	15⅜	15	15	14¾
44½	30⅛	Cong Naiira (1.50f)	39½	39	30	39
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	18½	18½	18½	..
19⅞	8	Consol Cigar	18	18	18	17¾
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	84	84	84	86
9½	2	Consol Coal vtc	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
37⅞	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	40¼	39	40¼	38½
7⅛	4	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5½	5¼	..
20⅜	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (2g)	18	17⅝	18	17¼
48½	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2*)	48¼	45	45½	45¾
9⅝	3¾	Consol Laundries	11	10¾	11	10¾
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107	107	107½
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	17⅝	16½	16⅞	17
12¾	5½	Consol Cu pf	10	9¾	10	10
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1*)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
35⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	35½	32¾	34½	33⅝
4	1⅜	Cont Baking B	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	4
109	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8g)	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	104
87½	69¾	Cont Can (3*)	89	88	88	88¾
24⅝	17⅛	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21	21	21	21
46	34½	Cont Insurance (16.0*)	40½	40	40¼	40
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
44⅛	28⅛	Cont Oil (1½b)	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	45
23⅝	20½	Laclede Gas St L	26¾	25½	25½	26½
		—D—				
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	28½	27⅝	27	27¾
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	65½	64⅝	65¼	64⅝
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (2f)	70¾	69½	70⅜	68
170	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	171	171	171	..
7⅝	4	Coty	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
50½	24	Crane Co	50	48½	50⅛	50½
140	120¼	Crane Co pf (7g)	119	119	119	..
37⅞	33	Cream of Wheat (2*)	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	35¾
35⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1¾b)	26	25¼	25⅜	25¼
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	78⅞	76½	78⅜	76
58⅝	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¾)	56½	55	56½	..
49⅜	44	Crown Cork pf xw(2¾)	42	46⅛	47	46¾
19⅛	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	55	53½	54½	54¼
125	95½	Crucible Steel pf(4¾g)	122⅞	122	122	122
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	9	Cuba Rr pf	16¼	16	16	..
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12¾
129	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	124	124	124	124
44½	35½

Business and Industry

SEC Sees 'Compelling Need' for Comprehensive Law on Trusts

Commerce and Finance

1936 Apparel And Department Store Sales Up 12 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Combined sales of department, dry goods and women's apparel stores in the United States attained a figure indicated at $5,900,000,000 in 1936, the National Retail Dry Goods Association announced. This represented a gain of approximately 12 per cent over 1935 and was the third consecutive year in which sales moved upward.

The report contained the first information on the full year's results, based on actual information from stores, that has been made available to date, the association stated. The types of retail stores furnishing the statistical information ordinarily account for 20 per cent of the nation's total retail trade, the announcement said.

Up 37 P. C. From Low

"The gain reported for last year," the association's announcement said, "indicates that the sales of the types of stores included in the survey were within approximately 18 per cent of the high sales volume contained in 1929.

"Compared with 1933, which was the low point of the depression period, the last 12 months showed a gain of 37 per cent.

"Retail sales reflect consumer purchasing power, which is related to earnings for local industrial conditions. Thus, the increase in sales for the country as a whole was distributed unevenly over the nation's areas.

"The largest increase for the year was registered in the Federal Reserve District of Dallas, which includes all of Texas, parts of New Mexico, of Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arizona.

Minneapolis Gain Smallest

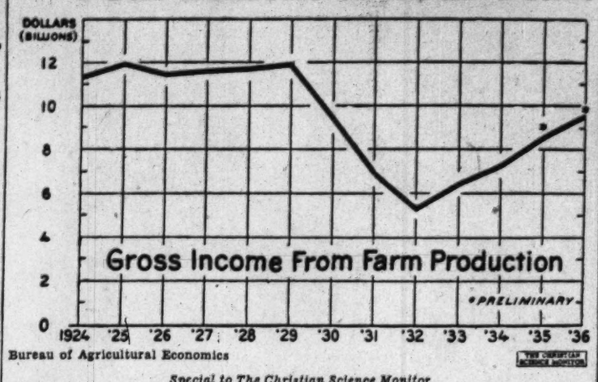
"The smallest increase was shown in the Minneapolis district, which embraces the states of Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, part of Wisconsin, and a small section of northwestern Michigan."

Percentage increases in the 12 Federal Reserve districts comprising the nation were:

Boston, 9.0; New York, 11.0; Philadelphia, 10.5; Cleveland, 16.0; Richmond, 9.5; Atlanta, 13.0; Chicago, 12.5; St. Louis, 11.0; Minneapolis, 6.5; Kansas City, 11.0; Dallas, 18.0; San Francisco, 10.5.

Stores reporting for this "flash survey," the association said, indicated they were planning operating figures for the spring season on sales levels ranging from 3½ to 22½ per cent in excess of the sales for the spring of 1935. Generally, 10 per cent was the planned increase in each of the 12 reserve districts.

Gross Farm Income Increased Four Billions in Four Years



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Gross income of farmers from agricultural production has been expanded more than $4,000,000,000 during the last four years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bureau estimates the gross income at $9,530,000,000 for 1936, compared with $8,508,000,000 for 1935, with $7,276,000,000 in 1934, and $5,377,000,000 in 1932.

Gross income dropped more than a half from 1930 through 1932, but has recovered more than 80 per cent of this loss. A prospective increase of 10 per cent in national income for 1937 is expected to be accompanied by further recovery in farm income.

Investment Trust Legislation Urgent Need, States SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has advised Congress of a "compelling need for comprehensive legislation regulating investment trusts and companies."

"The experience of American investors with investment trusts and companies," said the commission's preliminary report on a congressionally ordered inquiry, "cost approximately $3,000,000,000 as at Dec. 31, 1935."

Investment Is Large

The loss was computed by deducting the $2,400,000,000 valuation of investment trust assets on Dec. 31, 1935, from the net amount of money invested by the public in investment trust stocks from the beginning of this type of organization in about 1924.

The commission said about $6,500,000,000 was invested during the period but about $1,200,000,000 worth of the stock was repurchased from the investors, making a net investment of about $5,300,000,000.

No statement of the dividends paid the investors was shown in the report. The loss figure represented only depreciation of capital, and the report said some of the apparent loss was eliminated last year when stock market conditions increased the value of investment trust assets.

Most investment trusts, the report explained, are pools of private capital for investment in commercial stocks and bonds. An investor usually buys stock in the investment trust. The investment trust buys other stocks, whose earnings, if any, are used to pay dividends to the investment trust's stockholders.

Inquiry Not Complete

The investigation, ordered by Congress in a section of the 1935 Holding Company Act, is not complete. The commission said it must wait before making specific legislative recommendations, but already is "convinced" of the need for action.

More than 900,000 persons held stock in investment trusts at the end of 1935 and the list is growing rapidly, the report stated. The commission, since its creation in 1933, has registered $1,335,000,000 worth of new stock issues for this type of company.

A total of 1,077 companies were studied, but the active number at the end of 1935 was reduced to 574, due to failures, mergers, and other causes.

Question of General Oil Price Rise Weighed by Big Concerns

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil trade is watching with great interest to see whether an increase in the price of crude oil is posted in the mid-Continent field this month by the leading producers. The price has already been increased from $1.10 to $1.27 per barrel by Continental Oil and Barnsdall Oil Company. This is the first increase since January, 1936, when the price was raised to $1.10, and the second since it was pegged at $1 in September, 1933, after the East Texas field was brought under control.

But these two companies are comparatively small buyers of crude oil, and the larger buyers have not followed their example. A disrespectful rumor is that the larger companies are reluctant to have a price advance initiated by smaller companies, and would rather even wait for the advance to be rescinded before inaugurating themselves what is generally considered a justifiable advance on the basis of existing demand and supply.

Inventories Extremely Small

The present statistical position of the oil industry is similar to that of many other commodity industries today. As a result of a record-breaking consumption of gasoline in 1936 together with a steadily rising demand for fuel oil, demand for petroleum products has decidedly outrun supply, and the inventories which during the late nineteen-twenties were the despair of the industry have been reduced to the lowest level, in actual number of barrels, since 1923, and the lowest supply in terms of current demand since possibly before the war.

So accustomed is the public to think of the oil industry as chronically overproduced, as a result of the spectacular overflow from a series of fields beginning with Smackover in 1926 and ending with East Texas in 1930-1933, that there is little realization of how far this situation has changed, and how low petroleum inventories have dropped.

At the present time the above-ground inventories of petroleum products, crude and refined, total approximately 285,000,000 barrels. With consumption running at the rate of around 3,000,000 barrels a day, this is a reserve of only 95 days' supply.

Reserve Less Than Estimated

But when these figures are broken down, it is evident that the true reserve is far smaller than this amount. For one thing, the total includes oil in the 50,000 miles of pine line. These must be kept full. At 1000 barrels a mile, this is about 50,000,000 barrels. Another 50,000,000 barrels of oil is in process of distillation at refineries. Another 6,000,000 barrels of oil is estimated to be in intercoastal ocean transit in the holds of tankers. Subtract this 106,000,000 barrels and the reserve total in storage is approximately 180,000,000, or 60 days' supply.

Some 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 barrels of the so-called reserve is at the bottom of long-untouched tank storage and would be difficult to use on account of sediment. Another 20,000,000 or so is in Wyoming, with very small pipe-line outlet, and another 25,000,000 barrels of West Texas oil has such a high sulphur content that most refiners could use it only after overhaul.

The decline in inventories has been fairly steady since 1929, with a delay during 1932 and 1933 due to the east Texas oil flood and a slight acceleration during 1936, as prosperity put more motorcars into circulation and greatly expanded the sales of domestic oil-heating units. At the end of 1929 crude oil stocks equaled about 155 days' needs; this fell to 135 days at the end of 1934, and about 110 days' at the end of 1935.

Demand Overtakes Supply

In general the reduction has been brought about more through the phenomenal growth in demand than through a restriction of supply. At the bottom of the depression, when general business had slumped from 30 to 50 per cent, the consumption of gasoline had fallen only 18 per cent. By 1935 it had more than recovered the loss and made a new high record, which 1936 is estimated to have passed by approximately 10 per cent.

In addition there has been a substantial increase in the demand for fuel oil, due to increased domestic use of oil for heating, which has now reached such a scope as to necessitate an internal readjustment in the industry in the proportions of gasoline, kerosene, heavy and light fuel oils into which the barrel of crude is skimmed or cracked. Oil men have worried for years over the inventory of gasoline, particularly during the winter months, when demand naturally falls off. In the last year or two, however, otherwise successful efforts at co-operative self-restraint in refinery runs have been thwarted by the swelling demand for winter fuel oils, which has prevented the seasonal decline in refinery operations, and as a by-product of supplying the fuel oil market there has come a run up in the gasoline production. This has only in part been taken care of by increased use of gasoline for winter driving.

Crude Output Holds Up

There has, by and large, been no reduction in the output of crude oil. On this score the most that can be said is that the various proration programs, plus the Interstate Compact signed in 1935 between Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois and Ohio and the Connally Hot Oil Act have prevented an even further expansion in the crude oil output. Nevertheless output in 1936 reached a new all-time high.

The weekly average of 3,000,000 barrels a day, which was reached hardly a dozen times before 1935, became the rule during 1936. Production ran most of the time slightly ahead of the figure recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This figure itself was usually placed at above 3,000,000 barrels, estimated requirements, on the basis of the phenomenal rate of consumption.

Total domestic crude oil production in 1936 is estimated at 1,100,000,000 barrels, an increase of 10 per cent over 1935 and 9 per cent over 1929. Gasoline consumption was 9 per cent above 1935. Fuel oil consumption of 425,000,000 barrels exceeded 1935 by 16 per cent and 1929 by 2½ per cent.

It is expected that if the larger companies follow Continental and Barnsdall, the increase to be posted will be 10 or 15 cents, somewhat less than the latter's increase. In case the larger companies hold off, the test will come in a month or two. If producers begin to switch over their pipe line connections to the two companies to take advantage of the 17 cents differential, the other buyers will probably meet Continental's price. If not, the two companies will be on a limb, buying oil higher than competitors. There is a possibility that the industry may wish to postpone a rise until the C. I. O.'s threat to organize the oil industry either materializes or evaporates.

Reserves Decline

While the habitual controversy still rages in the industry as to whether underground reserves are sufficient or not, the additions to known underground reserves last year are said to have been a trifle less than the withdrawals. This in spite of an unusually active drilling campaign, of which a substantial part was wildcatting, or drilling in unproved territory. Not a single oil field of important dimensions was uncovered. In fact, no oil fields of importance have been discovered since 1930, when the East Texas field was brought in by independents.

The Conroe Field in Texas, with an estimated ultimate capacity of 500-600,000,000 barrels, is small potatoes compared with the 2-4,000,000,000-barrel estimated ultimate capacity of East Texas, and has been cut back to an output of about 15,000,000 barrels per year. The Anahuac and Rodessa fields, brought in during 1935, and quickly subjected to proration, have an estimated capacity of only about 200-400,000,000 barrels apiece. The underground reserves of the oil industry apparently reached their peak in 1932, and with the exception of 1935, each succeeding year has seen a slight excess of withdrawals over new discoveries.

As a result of both higher prices and higher volume of business in 1936, oil company earnings jumped on the average some 50 per cent or better over 1935. The oil companies, however, were not among the leaders in the uncorking of dividends near the end of the year, on account of the accounting practices allowed them by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which permit the charging of drilling costs to current earnings even when, in the income statements reported to the public, these drilling costs are sometimes capitalized and then gradually amortized.

Record World Sales By General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 8

General Motors world sales of automobiles to dealers in December totaled 239,114 units, the largest number for any month on record, it was announced today. The figure compared with 191,720 units in November, 90,764 in October, and 185,698 in December, 1935.

December sales to consumers in the United States aggregated 173,472 units, against 155,552 in November, and 122,198 in December a year ago. The latest total is a record since May, 1928, when 186,892 units were sold to United States consumers.

January Department Store Sales Likely To Far Exceed 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—January department store sales are expected to be better than the average and sales will show a sharp increase over those of January, 1936, store executives are confident, according to Poor's Publishing Company.

Although the turn of the year ordinarily witnesses a sharp letdown in retail buying, says the report, the optimistic outlook is based to a large extent upon the unexpected last-minute spurt in trade which preceded Christmas.

"Favoring many merchants at this time are the stocks accumulated during the fall at lower prices," continues Poor's. "Thus, from the standpoint of future profits, it is encouraging that as yet there has been only a small advance in retail prices. Greater employment and higher wage scales should prevent consumer resistance from developing and permit merchandisers to convert increased volume into greater earning power.

"Retail sales during 1936 rose to a level not far below that of 1929. This increase in dollar sales was occasioned primarily by a greater unit volume of business and heavier buying of high-priced luxury lines, indicating that department stores are entering a "seller's market" in which they will be able to make further advances in retail prices to offset higher wages, taxes and merchandise costs. In support of this opinion, increased consumer buying power, both urban and rural, should accompany further improvement of industrial and agricultural conditions."

Petroleum Taxes Reach New Highs During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than $900,000,000 has been contributed by consumers of petroleum products, chiefly motor vehicle operators, toward the total petroleum tax bill of $1,173,413,000 paid in 1936, according to preliminary estimates by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Taxes on motor fuels and lubricants reached new highs, according to the report. State sales taxes on gasoline are estimated at $685,000,000, or approximately $68,000,000 above 1935 collections. The duplicating federal tax on gasoline is estimated to have cost consumers $190,000,000, or $18,000,000 more than in 1935. The federal tax on lubricating oil is estimated at $29,308,840, or slightly less than $400,000 above the 1935 cost.

The preliminary estimates indicate that the petroleum industry paid $135,000,000 in real and personal property taxes, $70,000,000 in income taxes, and $16,000,000 in oil severance taxes. The industry joined with the motorists in paying federal automotive taxes, total costs exceeding $5,000,000.

Following is the preliminary 1936 petroleum tax bill, itemized:

State gasoline taxes	$685,500,000
Federal gasoline tax	190,000,000
Real and personal prop. taxes	130,000,000
Income taxes, fed., state & loc.	70,000,000
Lubricating oil taxes	29,308,840
Severance taxes, state and municipal	16,000,000
Federal pipe line tax	10,450,348
Federal import taxes on petroleum products	7,350,000
Capital stock taxes	6,000,000
Municipal gasoline taxes	6,000,000
Registration fees and licenses for tank trucks and other vehicles	5,000,000
Corporation franchise and stock taxes, and mercantile licenses	3,710,000
State inspection fees and drilling permits	3,512,609
Federal and state excise taxes on trucks and other vehicles	2,500,000
Federal taxes on tires used by industry	2,000,000
Federal tax on crude oil processed	781,298
State sales taxes on trucks, automobiles and accessories	180,000
Federal taxes on parts and accessories for trucks and automobiles	120,000
	$1,173,413,000

Trading in Cocoa Breaks All Records During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Trading in cocoa on the New York Cocoa Exchange broke all records for volume in 1936, according to the annual report of Carlos A. Scholtz, president of the exchange.

Mr. Scholtz reports that turnover on the exchange for 1936 amounted to 77,558 contracts, which was almost double the 1935 record of 41,240 contracts. The report says:

"One of the most strikingly important years in the history of cocoa has just been concluded. The price level advanced from 5 cents to the neighborhood of 12 cents per pound in a year, which saw consumption throughout the world at a new high record. It was the first 'bull market' in this commodity since 1926-27, when prices advanced from 10 to 18 cents per pound. Cocoa has worked out its own destiny without the aid or interference of any artificial restriction or quota system.

"During the depression years when cocoa beans were selling under five cents per pound, consumption was stimulated to unprecedented proportions, largely because of the low price. Similarly, very few new lands were cultivated to cocoa production during those years when prices were ruinously low. Since it takes about seven years for the cocoa tree to mature to the point where it bears fruit, it becomes clear that there will be no overproduction in the next few years.

"With the restoration of general economic confidence in 1936, cocoa was in an ideal position to increase in value. The outlook was for a balanced production and consumption and the world's visible supply was rapidly disappearing. The market advance was stimulated by estimated short crops in the major producing countries for 1936-1937 crop year.'

Reserve Balances Up $55,000,000; Gold Stock at New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported net additions of $20,000,000 to the gold stocks of America's hoard during the week ended January 6, bringing the total to a new peak of $11,271,000,000. The figure was $1,127,000,000 higher than at this time last year.

The weekly condition statement of all Reserve banks showed a further increase of $55,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, swelling the total to $6,627,000,000, an amount which the board estimated to be about $2,010,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

This rise was occasioned by a return of $77,000,000 of money in circulation, mainly month-end cash. Money in circulation on Jan. 6 was $6,473,000,000.

The statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended January 6 was $2,481,000,000, a decrease of $37,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $1,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

Textile Processors Concerned With Rise In Raw Goods Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Textile circles say processors may be caught in the vice of rising prices for raw goods on the one side and retailer resistance on the other.

In the early 1920's the textile industry was on a generally profitable basis. A lean period developed in the middle of the '20's and profits dwindled, in some instances to the vanishing point.

In 1936, aided by swelling consumer buying power, the industry surged aggressively into profit territory.

"For the time being at least we feel that we are back to the early 1920's and that a transition has taken place which has vastly improved the technical position of the mills," says a survey by Scheuer & Co., textile consultants.

Goods prices will advance further, it says, and the tight supply position will be maintained well into the second quarter of the year.

So tight is the supply situation, however, that even limited buying tends to bring price advances in gray or raw goods regarded as excessive.

The division of the textile trade which may suffer worst from this is the converting sector, which processes gray goods into the finished products.

In other words, the converter may find himself squeezed between advancing gray goods prices and resistance from retailers unwilling to meet higher quotations.

Auto Production Is Up Over Last Week

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in its weekly analysis of automobile plant activity estimated this week's assemblies at 96,780 units as compared with 71,800 units last week and 93,630 for the corresponding week last year.

Ward's Automotive Reports placed this week's output at 92,142 units compared with 79,538 last week, which included the New Year holiday.

Brokers' Loans Are $38,000,000 Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,042,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, a decrease of $38,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $967,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York city	$986,000,000	$1,004,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	76,000,000	76,000,000

Imported Bar Silver Price 45½c an Ounce

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The price of imported bar silver was advanced ½ of a cent to 45½ cents an ounce today by Handy & Harman.

The rise in the New York price followed an advance in London.

Export Copper Price Highest Since 1930

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The price of export copper moved up today to a new peak since June, 1930, at 12.15 cents a pound, compared with a top of 12.05 yesterday. The domestic price remained at 12 cents.

On the London Metal Exchange, quotations advanced to the equivalent of 12.275 cents. The top in June, 1930, was 13 cents.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company estimates profits for the year 1936 at $2,625,700 after operating expenses and development charges, but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes. This makes a new high record, surpassing the previous peak year of 1934 by about 17 per cent. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1935, the profit on the same basis amounted to $1,928,999. The estimated profit in December of $210,700 compares with $156,000 reported in December, 1935.

U. S.-Puerto Rico Trade Shows Large Gain in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Puerto Rico, with its 1,700,000 population, continues to provide a large and expanding market for industrial products shipped from the United States. Trade figures of the Puerto Rican Trade Council show that purchases of the island for the first 10 months of 1936 amounted to approximately $70,000,000, an increase of about 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935.

Reflecting improved conditions in sugar production, the island's leading industrial activity, fertilizer shipments to planters amounted to about $2,000,000, a 50 per cent increase, with lumber ranking a good second. Shipments to the island of leather footwear, textiles and wearing apparel, automobiles and cigarettes from the United States were also in increasing volume.

According to the Trade Council, Puerto Rico is now in the seventh largest off-shore market for products from the United States.

Southern Pacific Increases Budget

NEW YORK (AP)—A. D. MacDonald, president of Southern Pacific Company, said an increase of 11 per cent has been authorized in the 1937 budget for maintenance of way and structures, bring the total to about $66,500,000. The budget, he said, was based on the continued business uptrend.

Fuel Oil Prices Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced its diesel fuel oil price 20 cents a barrel to $1.85 at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston and Philadelphia and to $1.95 at Portland, Maine. At Baton Rouge and New Orleans the price has been lifted 15 cents to $1.65.

Wells Fargo Bank Reports Large Gains in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company shows deposits and total resources at new high levels in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1936. Deposits totaled $250,707,800, an increase of $26,202,000, or 12 per cent above those a year ago. Total resources of $274,884,171 were 10.5 per cent above the $248,562,106 resources of the previous year.

The statement shows increases in cash and in government bonds. Loans and discounts of $46,193,500 were 15 per cent higher than those of June 30, and slightly above Dec. 31, 1935. Undivided profits increased by $61,940 during the year to $3,510,746, a gain of 1.8 per cent from a year ago.

During the past six years the bank's deposits have increased from $139,000,000 to $250,700,000 and its resources from $167,000,000 to $274,800,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Barnsdall Oil	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Benef Ind Loan	45c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Bird Mach Co	$4.25	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Canton Co (Balt)	$7	S	Nov. 20	Nov. 15
Comwlth Edison	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Charlottesville Woolen Mills	$4	S	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Do pf	$4	S	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Felin (John J)	$3	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Household Fin	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf pf	$1.17	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do Class B	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Optional				
Blue Ridge Corp pf	$3 †75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Revised				
Arnold Constable	50c	..	Jan. 21	Jan. 11
Accumulated				
Consumers PS 7% pf	87½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Additional				
Met & Ther Corp	$2	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Irregular				
Reliance El & E 6% pf pf	†$1.50	..	Feb. 1	.....
Keystone Custodian Fd Ser "B 3"	$2.05	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Do Ser "S 4"	$7.15	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Extra				
Amer S S	$3	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Charlottesville Woolen Mill	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Goodyear T & R of Canada	$2.50	..	Jan. 13	Jan. 9
Knott (A J) Tool & Mfg 7% pf	$7	..	Dec. 30	.....
Regular				
Allied Lab. Inc, $3.50 conv pf	87½c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Amerada Corp	50c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Am Art Works, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Am Dairies, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Am Steamship Co	$1	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Biltmore Hats, Ltd	$1	S	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Charlottesville Woolen Mills pf	$4	S	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Cook Paint & Var	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Electrol, Inc, 6% pf	$3	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
El Paso Nat Gas Co (stpd and unstpd) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Employer Gr Asso	25c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 16
Felin (John) J & Co pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Keystone Stl & Wire	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Loose-Wiles Biso	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Melville Shoe Corp	$1.25	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Natl Tea Co pf	13¾c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Outlet Co 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 18
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 18
Public Service Trust Shrs, A (reg)	72c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Do A 'bearer)	72c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Spartan Mills	$4	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
American Machine & Foundry	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
ColumG&E5%pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Haverhill Elec Co	$2	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 7
Hormel,Geo&Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Do pf A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Neisner Bros, Inc, pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
North Bost Lighting Properties	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Do 6% pf ($50)	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Do v t c	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Northern R R of New Hampshire	$1.50	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 11
Nunn-Bush Sh Co	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Do 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Do 7½% 2pf	$1.87½	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Penn Gas Co	40c	..	Jan. 14	Jan. 5
Tung-S Lamp W pf	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
US & For Sec 1pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Walg B&T Cn	$25 50c	Q	Jan. 11	Jan. 3
Woolson Spice Co	25c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 19

†Called for redemption Feb. 1 at 105 and above dividend.
‡Or 1-32 share of common.

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The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		$13,855,239.52
Due from Banks		12,358,777.90
United States Government Securities		9,568,977.69
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount		13,861,756.97
State and Municipal Securities		4,682,574.68
Demand Loans		7,304,485.90
		$61,631,812.66
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		10,336,094.88
Other Loans		7,000,379.05
Other Securities		5,621,661.29
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 5,889,421.08	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,194,423.50	
		1,694,997.58
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		158,268.75
TOTAL		$86,743,214.21

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$76,265,463.55	
Time	1,294,587.56	
		$77,560,051.11
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	555,555.77	
		6,555,555.77
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 181,348.28	
Contingencies	292,359.24	
Dividends Payable Jan. 2, 1937, and Apr. 1, 1937	160,000.00	
		633,707.52
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 6,188,323.31	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,194,423.50	
		1,993,899.81
TOTAL		$86,743,214.21

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $3,397,140.68 are secured by pledged assets totaling $3,556,137.02.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Navy Sidesteps Walsh-Healy Act In Copper Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Metal manufacturers seeking some method of breaking down the Walsh-Healey government contracts act, won an important round against the Department of Labor today when the navy went into the open market and purchased 400,000 pounds of copper.

The purchase was free from the NRA-type wage and hour requirements which under the Walsh-Healey act are mandatory in all government contracts exceeding $10,000 in value. However, a loophole in the law permits purchases on the open market in instances where it proves impossible to secure materials by competitive bidding or in buying normally done in this fashion.

The loophole was intended to take care of such types of purchases as are normally made in the open market. So far as the navy is concerned, articles such as paint are bought in this fashion, but metals have in the past been purchased by contracts after competitive bidding.

Opposition to the act by certain manufacturers has been strong. The United States Chamber of Commerce is among representative organizations which have protested against it. The Navy Department advised the President not to sign it on the ground it might interfere with the present naval building program.

The extent to which manufacturers have accepted contracts under the act tends to deny the general contention it would make government purchasing difficult, if not impossible. During the nine weeks since the act has been in operation, 612 government contracts totaling over $29,000,000 in value have been signed. Included among the firms are General Electric, du Pont de Nemours, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Ford Instrument Company, United Aircraft, Commercial Engineering, Winton Engine Company, Erie Forge, Standard Oil, Texas Oil and Shell Oil.

G. O. P. Leader

Underwood

Charles L. McNary
Was Re-elected as Republican Floor Leader in House

Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)

This also is illegal. Suppose British or American ships carrying ordinary merchandise were blown up entering those ports. Their owners and the relatives of any of the crew killed would be entitled to damages.

The case of the Spanish steamer Mar Cantabrico and the attempt made to prevent her sailing from New York with war stores for Spain was a reversal of hitherto-recognized international law by the United States Government.

A Similar Case

In 1930 the American Secretary of State explained the law to Congress arising out of the Brazilian revolution when he declared that it was illegal to supply the rebels with arms but legal to supply the recognized Government of Brazil. In this case the arms were going to the recognized Government of Spain. Prohibition on the export of arms from the United States is a matter of municipal law and the domestic policy of Congress. Once that ship is on the high seas she is by law immune from molestation. The only way the rebels can interfere with her is by capturing her within Spanish territorial waters. If German or Italian warships interfere with her it will be an act of piracy and the American shippers will be entitled to damages. Congressional law cannot be retroactive.

Illegality

As showing how illegally the Germans are now acting, German warships took as a pirate an insurgent Cuban ship which in 1902 captured in transit a parcel of German arms sold to the Cuban Government, and this action was upheld in law.

The Spanish civil war is not without precedent, but the actions taken at sea in connection with it by Germans and rebels are without precedent and hence of increased importance to all maritime nations.

Austrian Socialists Protest State Ban On Reform Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The "Revolutionary Socialists" of Austria claim that the Schuschnigg Government suppresses all books in the "Popular Reading Rooms" that might encourage the workers to strive for better conditions.

During the regime of the Socialists in Vienna 60,000 persons visited these reading rooms, using 3,000,000 volumes yearly. The books covered all sorts of subjects, including history, economy, and the social sciences. After the Socialists were ejected from the City Hall and a Clerical dictatorship imposed, these libraries were subjected to a very thorough "cleansing."

Now, according to Socialist information, all works on national economy, land reforms, political economy, and workers' organizations are forbidden. So strict is the censorship that the official publications of the Austrian Chambers of Labor are excluded although these chambers are under the control of the Clerical Government.

A blanket order prohibits all works by Russian authors or about Russia. Books describing an awakening India or China are taboo. Pacifist books are ruled out. Historical books are not wanted, because many of them show social development.

Books about parliamentarism and government, as well as many about psychology and education, are banned.

Landon Declines to See Roosevelt Inauguration

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon said yesterday he will not accept an invitation to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt Jan. 20. The invitation was extended to the 1936 Republican presidential nominee by the inaugural committee, headed by Senator Neely (D), West Virginia. Walter Huxman, Democrat, who will be installed Governor of Kansas, Monday, succeeding Governor Landon, said yesterday he plans to attend the presidential inauguration.

China Uses Motion Pictures To Build Up National Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's strengthening spirit of national resistance to Japanese encroachment is finding expression in a new trend in the Chinese motion picture in which the "defense against aggression" theme is stressed in a variety of ways.

"Marching On," latest production of one of the leading Shanghai cinematic concerns, is typical. It tells of the life and sufferings of young Chinese revolutionists during the anti-North "punitive campaign" of 1927 which led to formation of the present National Government. Yuan Mo-tsz, one of the best character players in the Far East motion picture world, is starred.

The Central Publicity Committee of the Central Kuomintang in Nanking, which censors both scenarios and finished versions, is providing careful guidance designed both to keep the martial spirit increasing and at the same time to avoid direct offense to the Japanese, who are quick to demand suppression and punishment in the event of even publication of magazine articles remotely or otherwise construable as anti-Japanese.

"Brave Hunters," another recent production, makes big bad wolves the symbols of aggression. By symbolism, Chinese spectators are taught that their nation must unite to drive away a foreign menace.

Chinese motion picture critics are doing their part in the general movement by frowning upon musical and comedy productions, which they term "soft pictures," and demanding "hard pictures" of a type which will stir up the people to a realization of wrongs and a determination to do something.

Thus propaganda tends to be at a premium, but the fact is not deterring the Chinese producers from achieving some rather remarkable artistic effects with their constantly improving technique, which has been helped by good advice from many distinguished visitors, including Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks.

Cheaper Cosmetics Urged By N. J. Representative

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, yesterday, called for cheaper cosmetics for American women.

"Lipstick, perfume and the like," she said, "were once a luxury. Times have changed. Now they're a necessity."

Advocating repeal of a 10 per cent tax on imported cosmetics, she said this was a move towafd putting toilet preparations in every woman's boudoir no matter how humble the home.

U. S. Agents to Bar Exports to Spain

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Federal authorities here said yesterday Department of Justice agents were prepared to stop the exportation of men, arms and aircraft to Spain through New York, which has been the principal point of embarkation of American recruits for the Spanish war and export center for American airplanes.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John Dailey, who yesterday dug up a section of the U. S. criminal code providing a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment and $1000 fine for anyone enlisting or seeking enlistments in foreign wars, said he had referred the matter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Rhea Whitley, head of the bureau's New York office, declined to say whether he already had taken action. Federal authorities thought it likely that the F. B. I. would consider passage of the act itself sufficient mandate to investigate the future of four airplanes at Floyd Bennett Field, idle there for two weeks, and two other craft at the North Beach airport, where Robert Cuse, Jersey City buyer and seller of used aircraft, had ships crated for shipment to the Spanish Government.

National Issues Up in Washington Vie for Spotlight

(Continued from Page 1)

took the view that the Kentucky case would not be sufficient. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming thought the Landon idea did not go far enough, but Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, nevertheless announced introduction of a bill patterned on the Landon-sponsored reasoning in the Kentucky case decision.

Broader Scope Hinted

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was couched in such form as to hint at broader matters than child labor, for at one point he declared "nation-wide minimum standards are necessary." He said "a new way should be found promptly to crystallize in legal safeguards public opinion in behalf of the elimination of child labor." With the maximum of State Legislatures about to meet it is obviously felt that the strategic time for an advance has come.

Another aspect of the same widely developing wage-hour question came in the report that a modified NRA would be revived, stripped of cumbersome codes. This followed the White House conference attended by Donald R. Richberg, former NRA director and Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General.

The non-partisan path which discussion of a possible wage-hour amendment is taking is illustrated by the fact that Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, middle-of-the-road ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee is sponsoring a constitutional amendment resolution giving government power to regulate labor of women and children.

Ruled Non-partisan

"This particular question should not be made a partisan matter," he said today, recalling that the proposal was originally backed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge 15 years ago.

On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he is opposed to the admendment route, dealing with a broader wage-hour proposal, at least if the objective can be achieved in another way. The debate goes on, however, fanned (with or without ulterior design) by Administration leaders.

Mr. Ashurst, for example, announced definitely that he would go ahead with his amendment proposal, after explaining that he was "absolutely opposed" to restricting the Supreme Court's powers to invalidate laws, and that he also would fight any enlargement of court membership. Mr. Roosevelt, he confidently forecast, would not approve Supreme Court enlargement, either.

Differ on Amendment

Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, opposes an amendment; on the other hand, Senator George W. Norris (Ind.), just back from Nebraska, announced he would fight for it.

Besides these developments in the constitutional field, there was quick action in connection with the neutrality resolution, though by now most of the drama of the crisis had fled. Speaker Bankhead signed the sweeping prohibition, and Felix Gordon Ordas, Spanish Ambassador, who flew here from Mexico, tacitly admitted that signature by Vice-President Garner and the President would block his business with Richard L. Dineley, munitions broker. A spokesman at the Spanish Embassy agreed that the time was too short to get planes into Mexico before the embargo takes effect. Mr. Ordas implied the same thing, when he went shopping for personal effects, instead of talking business with Mr. Dineley.

Text of President's Letter on Child Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Text of President Roosevelt's letter asking authorities in 19 states to spur action on the child labor amendment:

I am sure you will agree with me that one of the most encouraging developments of the past few years is the general agreement that has been reached that child labor should be permanently abolished. Outstanding gains were made under the NRA codes which have been maintained in many establishments through voluntary co-operation of employers.

However, it is clearly indicated that child labor, especially in low-paid unstandardized types of work, is increasing. I am convinced that nation-wide minimum standards are necessary and that a way should be found promptly to crystallize in legal safeguards public opinion in behalf of the elimination of child labor.

Do you not agree with me that ratification of the child labor amendment by the remaining 12 states whose action is necessary to place it in the Constitution is the obvious way to early achievement of our objective? I hope you will feel that this can be made one of the major items in the legislative program of your state this year.

The child labor amendment would empower Congress to prohibit the labor of persons under 18. Its text follows:

Section 1—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2—The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Two Executed in N. Y.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Theodore Didonne, and Joseph Bolognia, were electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison last night for the murder of Edwin Esposito, 22, a subway coin collector, on Sept. 2, 1935, in Brooklyn. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman granted executive clemency to four others implicated in the case and given the same sentence.

Wonders of Research: Gentle 'Tiger'

Specimen of rare whale shark mounted and exhibited in New York—Bell microscope, magnifying 4000 diameters, constructed

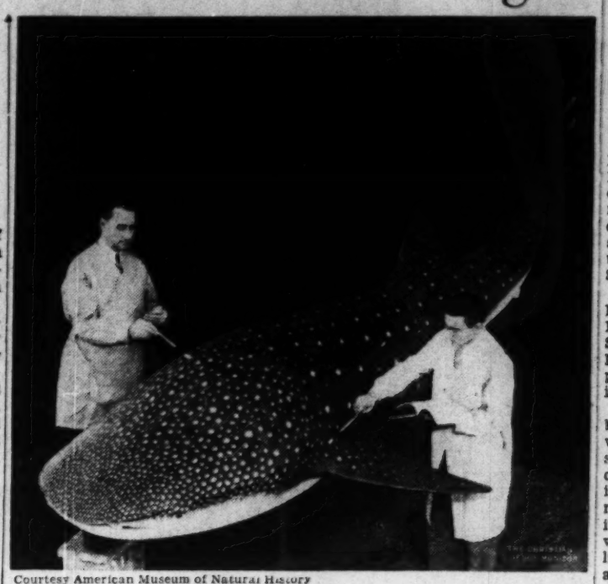
By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A specimen of the rare "Tiger of the Sea" or whale shark, has been acquired and mounted at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York.

Now exhibited in Roosevelt Memorial Hall, it was captured by a party led by Charles T. Wilson of New York, at Acapulco bay, off the southern coast of Mexico. It measures 18 feet from tip of nose to end of flukes. Nearly eight months were required to tan the 200-pound hide, before it could be mounted by Dr. James L. Clark and Dr. Eugene W. Gudger.

According to Dr. Gudger, who has made a 25-year study of rare sharks, the specimen on display, a female, is the finest ever exhibited anywhere.

"Little is known about the habits of the whale shark," said Dr. Gudger, "beyond the fact that it is a whale in size and manner of feeding, a shark in body form. Like a whale, it feeds by swimming along at the surface of the water with its huge mouth open to catch small fish, crabs, jellyfish, and other surface creatures. To the general public, sharks are bloodthirsty creatures, but the whale shark, largest of all living sharks, far from attacking man, is absolutely harmless. Cuban fishermen call it Pez-Dama "the gentle one."



Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

Dr. James L. Clark and Ludwig C. Ferraglio Complete Mounting of Fish
Placed on Public View at Roosevelt Memorial Hall

Make-Up of Iron Revealed by Lens

A powerful microscope, constructed at Bell Telephone Experimental Laboratories, is to be used in the study of metals. It was built by Dr. F. F. Lucas.

Recent years have seen the range of microscopes increased from magnifications of 500 diameters to 1000; but Dr. Lucas is able to reach 4000 diameters, and to bring about increased resolution as well.

Studying certain types of iron under ordinary microscopes, one can learn almost nothing about their physical makeup; but with increased resolution and increased magnification, the matrix of iron in which particles are embedded, appears clear and structureless, with carbide particles standing out distinctly against the background.

Caterpillar Proves Queensland's Benefactor

Importation of a woodboring South American caterpillar, Cactoblastis cactorum, has help to reclaim more than 26,000,000 acres of valuable territory in Queensland when all human agencies had failed. The land was infested with dense growths of prickly pear imported as a garden novelty nearly 100 years ago. Before 1900, the nuisance had spread to destroy more than 10,000,000 acres of fertile land.

According to "Agricola," writing in the Courier-Mail of Brisbane, the bulk of the country is being cleared and improved for sheep grazing and some dairying. Near Chinchilla the farmers have raised a memorial hall to Cactoblastis caterpillars in appreciation of their good work.

Portable Telescope Perfected at Cornell

Cornell University physicists have completed what they term the "lightest portable telescope of usable astronomical size in the world."

Its main feature is a 24-inch, 230-pound glass mirror poured at the Corning Glass Works from the same melt that went into the 200-inch, 20-ton mirror for Mt. Palomar Observatory in California. According to the Associated Press, Samuel L. Boothroyd, professor of astronomy, and Dr. R. W. Shaw, physics instructor, designers of the new telescope, said the instrument is light enough to be moved to any point where atmospheric conditions are most favorable.

Beeswax for Candles Put in Research List

The way beeswax candles burn in winter depends somewhat on the way bees build their honeycombs in summer. Apparently, bees in America do not build their combs as well as their European cousins. Beeswax for the better candles comes from abroad.

In an effort to find out whether "mass production" methods of fast-living America have penetrated even to the bee colonies, or whether there is something wrong with the pollen diet of American bees, Dr. J. I. Hambleton of the United States Department of Agriculture is making a comprehensive study of different sorts of beeswax waxes used for candles and as bases for cosmetics.

Markings on Ground Indelible to Flyer

When men once disturb the ground for any purpose, it can never be restored to its original condition. If holes are dug and filled up again, if plows go over the surface or if grain is planted, the evidence may not be noticeable from the ground, but from the air nothing can be hidden. Ground once disturbed will always be slightly different in color from that surrounding it, especially if grass, grain or natural weeds grow over the region.

Discovery of this fact has brought about a new method of archaeological exploration, described in the Scientific American by Stanley Casson. In this work the old saying, "Too close to the trees to see the woods," comes literally true. A prehistoric circle similar to Stonehenge in England, and only two miles distant from it, was recently discovered through aerial observation and photography. The circle was originally of wooden uprights, instead of stone, as in the case of Stonehenge. The pillars, of course, had long since disappeared, but the holes they had occupied were covered over with soil and vegetation.

In like manner have been discovered traces of extensive roads through the jungles of Yucatan, long since vanished from memory. Aerial archaeological surveys hold further promise of value over water. Ancient city sites, now beneath the waves, can be located easily and investigated by divers guided by aerial photographs. Sunken treasure ships of the ancient Romans and Greeks may likewise be investigated by a similar process.

Unseen Stars Caught By Infra-Red Camera

Astronomers at the Mount Wilson Observatory have discovered the existence of "vast and unmapped star clusters in the Orion nebulae," through use of new methods of infrared photography in connection with the 100-inch telescope.

"The Orion cluster must now be estimated to contain approximately twice the number of stars counted in previous estimates," says Dr. Walter Baade, in charge of the infrared experiments. He explained that use of the new process made possible the recording of light reflections from stars too distant to be photographed by ordinary methods.

Drink-Equipped 'Gas' Stations

(Continued from Page 1)

also working back into small towns, as cafés on the highway with gasoline service install liquor also. This trend of rural concerns to take on alcohol has of course come since the repeal of national prohibition. It is only a few years old and is spreading.

2. Roadhouses, taverns, beerstands and other places primarily devoted to liquor have lately mushroomed in the country on the outskirts of cities. These houses frequently have their gasoline pumps, and many carry hard liquor.

3. Sudden expansion of the liquor market in country districts has made a hook-up between intoxicants and motor vehicles of a magnitude such as never existed before.

Aready Dry

Prior to the coming of national prohibition in 1920, much of the rural territory was already dry, either through local option or statewide prohibition. During national prohibition the rural bootlegger, a minor figure, did not cater to strange motorists along the highway, who might prove prohibition agents. Today in contrast with the restricted rural sale of many years, great areas of the country stand wide-open for the dispensation of gasoline with liquor.

The perilous union of the two is barred in some populous states, but these account for only a fraction of America. In much more than half of the rural area of the nation it is possible for beer to make alliance with petroleum. The situation is spotty, in some localities worse than in others.

4. A vast increase in the number of motor vehicles on the highways has occurred, jumping 20,000,000 from the last pre-prohibition year of 1919. Only 7,565,446 passenger cars and trucks were registered in that year, according to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. The probable total in this year, which will fetch a record, is fixed by the magazine Automotive Industries as 28,500,000—almost four times as many.

Fostered the Urge

5. High-speed roads and high-speed cars have fostered the urge toward faster travel. Mileage of paved roads has made great advances. Drivers are also using their cars more as attested by the bigger consumption of gasoline per motor vehicle.

Each of these factors conspires to magnify the drunken driver menace on the rural highway.

Fortunately, the majority of the operators of gasoline pumps in the country have not as yet become liquor salesmen.

For what informal estimates may be worth, observers in several states calculate the number of places in their rural districts with both liquor and gas at a quarter of all the rural gasoline dealers. Adjacent to the big cities, the partnership of gas with intoxicants is deemed to double, taking in half the gasoline sellers. These, however, are but guesses.

Census Bureau

While the number of gas pumps in the United States where alcohol is sold is patently large, what the exact figure is no one now knows. The Federal Bureau of the Census will soon give light when reporting on the complete number of outlets through which gasoline is sold and their type. This data will probably be available in March. Meantime the 1935 Census of Business shows:

196,649 filling stations (not including gasoline pumps in front of stores, taverns, etc., from which roadside liquor chiefly emanates).

153,232 eating places.

97,852 drinking places (intoxicants).

Making no discrimination between town and country, these enumerations do nothing more than hint that there are thousands of spots where the hazardous partners are united and more thousands which may be added in the future if the swing is not restricted.

Tie-up Shown

On the question of the relationship between alcohol and accidents, there is no guessing. Their tie-up is now demonstrated. The sole uncertainty is the extent to which liquor is the cause of motor disasters. Some investigators feel the percentage is much higher than the public comprehends.

Highway accidents due to liquor are increasing, it is pointed out by the staff of the National Safety Council, which has come to a very definite stand against driving after drinking.

What proportion of the alcoholic accidents is traceable to the roadside sale of liquor with gas remains unrevealed by any statistics.

Of all the localities for a drunken driver to imbibe more liquor and be turned loose, the rural highway is among the most precarious. The traffic protection of city police is absent, the road looks free, and speeds are high.

The people who are selling liquor to motorists as they pull up by the road in the country are not the big oil companies. These continue to cling to their original line. Besides, their filling stations are seldom located in the country.

If now and then they break over their rule in order to build a filling station at an exceptional rural location, their custom is to confine their properties to cities and towns. One of the major companies, for instance, says it rarely builds in a town of less than 1000, depending largely on the local trade of the larger community. In fact, the principal oil corporations seldom locate a filling station of their own on the periphery of cities in the zone attractive to th roadhouse.

Leasing Stations

Over a large part of the United States the big oil companies have lately been leasing or selling their filling stations, mainly because of anti-chain store taxes, also to escape labor difficulties, growing governmental burdens, etc. Many companies informally refuse to allow liquor to be handled in the stations they lease. Some discourage even the sale of soft drinks. Others say they cannot attempt to restrict their lessees. Sentiment of the industry in any case runs against stocking liquor in the filling station.

"As a rule the companies are opposed to the selling of products other than automotive supplies at filling stations," comments a national spokesman for the industry. "I cannot think that the larger companies will be found establishing lunchrooms, for instance, in connection with their service stations."

An important oil executive adds: "Very few legitimate stations sell alcoholic drinks. I don't know of a single leased station that does. I hear that some companies forbid it in their lease."

New Set of Vendors

The new set of rural liquor vendors consists generally, aside from the tavern type, of the little man doing some kind of a business along the road, who puts in beer, ale or wine as a means of pulling in some extra dollars.

Because the big companies stick to the towns, the local man with his gas pump does most of the supplying of motor vehicles when they make a rural stop to replenish.

The local dealer buys his oil and gas wholesale and sells retail to the motorist. He gets his supplies from an oil company truck following a rural route.

While the large bulk of the oil and gas retailed in America is sold at the filling stations and garages in towns and cities, still the roadside demand leaves a substantial trade to the little dealer in the country.

Quite a Business

Oil company executives in charge of sales to rural pumps speak respectfully of the amount of supplies they call for. "All the companies," remarks an official, "do quite a representative volume of business with the small dealers in the country."

Obviously the locally financed and operated pump out among the fields and woods usually contacts many drivers during the year.

Though not as hasty as at one time to supply free equipment to people wanting to be rural dealers, companies still compete for a good location, no matter whether it is associated with a roadhouse, tavern, beer-stand or the like.

"It is going to be difficult to say whether a roadside retail outlet for gasoline is a filling station and liquor organization, or merely a lunchroom with a couple of gasoline pumps," protests an influential oil leader against possible criticism.

"The petroleum industry is not interested in going into the liquor business, but at the same time, it is in no position to interfere with liquor dealers selling gasoline, if they wish to put in the equipment."

Comment a little more tart is offered by another observer of the industry in saying, "Very often in its eagerness to get outlets, an oil company ha sstuck a pump in against any sort of a dive. Many of these outlets are not worth putting in. In fighting for representation, companies haven't discriminated."

Whatever answer the problem of mixing gasoline and alcohol may have, it plainly lies outside the zone of competition and business. Also much of the mixing that is going on originates in the cities. Nevertheless, the buying of booze and gas is more closely associated in the country than in the cities. For several reasons sales of the troublesome pair in rural areas is restricted in some states by legislation.

British Students To Aid Emergency Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7—Three British students are expected by Emergency Peace Campaign officials to arrive in New York tomorrow and to come at once to Philadelphia to begin a two-months speaking tour at meetings scheduled in different parts of the United States.

Charles Alfred Coulson is a Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is joint chairman of the Youth Section of the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups and recently has participated in a speaking campaign in English colleges.

"The problem of world peace is but one aspect of a wider problem, which reaches down to nearly all sides of our life—the problem of division," he wrote in accepting the invitation to join in the early 1937 meetings sponsored by the campaign in America. "We know, or at least we feel, that we were intended to live in harmony, and that there is a fundamental unity in all life; yet somehow we fail to achieve this unity when we were faced with particular issues. . . . There should be an outgoing love, not sentimental but frankly realistic, which sees wrongs and is fearless in righting them, even if the cost is heavy."

Rowland Leonard Miall, second of the group, is vice-president of the Cambridge University Law Society and editor of the Cambridge Review. He participated in the trans-Atlantic debate which was a feature of the closing day of the recent Harvard Tercentenary, presenting the negative of the proposition: "Resolved: That national economic problems can be solved without international co-operation."

H. Morris-Jones, third of the students, is attending Oxford University. He has spoken on peace in the Oxford Union, and has had eight years' experience in public debating and open-air speaking. He lives at Carnarvon, North Wales.

No Nation Dares Start War Now, Press Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—As a result of lessons learned in the World War, no European leader today has the temerity to start another general conflict, in the opinion of Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press Associations. Although peace is not assured, the danger is not as imminent as many reports would indicate, he holds.

"Without attempting to minimize the continuing danger of war," he told the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at a mecting here yesterday, "I believe it is an encouraging circumstance that for many months now we have witnessed a parade of international episodes, any one of which might have been sufficient to start a big war back in the days of the Kaiser. We have repeatedly seen Europe apparently teetering on the brink of the gulf, and yet the war has not started. No one who has the power to precipitate a general European war dares risk it at this particular time because no one is sure of winning."

The chamber adopted a resolution urging the Federal Government to make a careful census of unemployment, holding that with full knowledge of the labor situation in various industries, trades and services, both Government and industry could meet the problems of unemployment more intelligently and effectively.

Lee's Indictment On Treason Charge Found in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8 (AP)—A faded yellow document, the indictment of Gen. Robert E. Lee for treason against the United States, was found yesterday in the basement of the Richmond post office building where it had lain unnoticed for years with other historical papers.

The indictment, one of 34 similar records found in a wooden box by a workman on a WPA archives project, had been considered lost by Virginia historians who have sought for years to obtain a full pardon for the Confederate leader.

The individual true bills found during the 1865-68 terms of the United States District Court of Virginia, charged that such southerners as Robert E. Lee of Richmond, James Longstreet of Georgia and Fitzhugh Lee of Henrico (Va.) county. . . . "Armed and arrayed in a warlike manner . . . did maliciously and traitorously gather themselves together . . . did ordain and carry on war against the United States of America . . . against the Constitution, government, peace and dignity . . . against the form and statute. . . in such case made and provided."

While charges against General Lee and other southern leaders were not prosecuted and, ultimately, were nolle prossed, the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia never received the pardon he requested of President Andrew Johnson.

Liberty League Reports $441,380 Contributed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The American Liberty League reported to Congress yesterday it received contributions of $441,380 last year, spent $518,123 and had to dip into a balance carried over from 1935 to make up the difference of $76,743.

After paying its bills, the league had a balance of $16,455 to start 1937. Among the receipts was a $13,000 loan from A. Hamilton Rice, New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions, 17c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Wayside Manor, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 317.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions, 17c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON 226-232-238-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 9 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 1, Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—5 rooms, heated, attractively remodelled, fireplace; 3 minutes to trains, churches and schools. Newton North 6119-M.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4728.

314 BEACON STREET
Two rooms, large kitchenette and dinette; very large living room, fireplace; overlooking Charles River; Venetian blinds throughout; free electricity and gas; $80. Call Kenmore 9078 (Boston)

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 3-room apartment, immediately; 3 months or longer; excellent location; easy transportation; reasonable; Westchester County, N. Y. Beverly 9418-J.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet until June 30 or longer, in apartment hotel, attractively furnished, 2 rooms and pullman kitchenette, unusual advantages; references essential. S. F. Foster Long. 3200

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1283.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Apartment to share or private room; beautifully furnished, light, airy; business couple or single; reasonable. Edwards, 1972 East 19th St. Dewey 9-0546.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES Repaired
CHIMNEYS Cleaned
Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 0660

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3218

DANCING

SPRING term for children starts Jan. 9. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., New York City.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy In Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HAIR DRESSERS

To Complete Your Charm
Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
ROMAN 585 BOYLSTON STREET Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

IN PLEASANT home, 12 miles from Boston, loving care will be given to one needing special attention. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. 0662-W

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 19 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

THE MISSES PARKER, 42 Ashland St., Arlington Heights, Mass. Home for rest and study; experienced care if needed; permanent home. Arlington 0372.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.—House: 5 rooms, bath, hot water heater, oil burner range; separate 2-room apartment, bath; separate entrance; 2-car garage; excellent location, convenient stores, trains, bus. 263 Nehoiden Street.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

LITERARY counsel and detailed manuscript criticism by established author; moderate fee. The Friendly House, 421 West 118th St., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings until 1 o'clock. Suite 1961, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. PE. 6-4818.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches.—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 38

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, beautiful tone, ebonized finished case, for cash; may be seen at 247 Lafayette Street, Salem, Mass.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, neatly and economically service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-4197.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS

FOR SALE: Beautiful 1 family house; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; fireplace; 2 car garage. Good lot and fine location. Cost $7500 $6000, cash $650. Balance 15 year mortgage 6½%—easy monthly payments.

PARKWAY 3040 (Boston)

SPLENDID 24-apartment building, Tampa, Florida; no mortgage on it, no repairs needed; filled with permanent tenants; at $95,000, half of original cost; owner needs money. Write Box A-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Small room in quiet house, excellent meals; garage or parking Asp. 1700.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862.

BOSTON, MASS.—Light, warm, single room; business person desired. 104 Hemenway St. Com. 3391.

DISCOVER Eleventh Floor Group; cultured, interesting, beautiful, environment; double, $8.50; river view, 301 W. 108th, N. Y. C. SALK, Academy 4-8722.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Single room nicely furnished, quiet, next bath; one in family; use kitchen. Call mornings, Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (118th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-8343. I. M. NELSON.

ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN (bachelor) with good position wants room, midtown, West Side, congenial; rent $4.00 weekly. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED man wishes position, cook-houseman; private family; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7469, 243 W. 130th St., New York City.

COMPANION—Young man desires position; helper; educated; go anywhere. Address C. G. P., P. O. Box 533, Haverhill, Mass.

YOUNG man, 31, desires to join company as junior salesman; wishes to learn business thoroughly; will go anywhere. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE housekeeper, residence club, hotel, home; houseworker, companion; experienced; excellent references. EMERSON, 51 Payson Av., N. Y. C. Lorraine 7-4648.

REFINED companion-housekeeper, or nurse, suburbs New York, or travel south desires position with Christian Scientists; loving service given; references. Write Box J-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 308 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

IN 20 PIANO LESSONS
Learn to play your hymns by a new scientific method. I absolutely guarantee results or refund your money. EMMA OLSSON, 333 E. 53rd St., New York City. Pl. 3-4794. Member of Ida Alkan Piano Inst.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 56th, N.Y.C.

VIOLIN and PIANO INSTRUCTION by experienced teacher at your home. Phone Independence 3-7352, Flushing, New York.

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678. 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norze products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

LOWE BROS.
High Standard Paint
For All Outdoor Painting
MELLOW GLOSS
Semi-Gloss for Interior Purposes
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
444 Mass. Avenue

The New 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

Dependable Flowers
Anytime *Anywhere*
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Avenue Arl. 3090-3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

WYMAN'S
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
Luncheons 35c to 65c
430 Mass. Avenue Arl. 4915

BELMONT

WAVE BEAUTY SHOP

Bonat
Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving
Manicuring, Facials
367 TRAPELO ROAD, WAVERLEY
BEL. 4013

Happy New Year to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor in Belmont—Belmont 0845

YOUNG'S MARKET
24 Leonard St. Belmont Center
No order too small to deliver

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Up-to-Date
Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

January Mark-Down Sale
We all know that prices on most everything will be definitely higher next Spring.
A Suit or Overcoat bought NOW will mean a saving of up to 35% on Spring and Fall 1937 prices.
The entire stock of Winter and Spring weight Suitings and Coatings is included in our Sale—This means a DOUBLE savings for you.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
BOSTON TAILORING CO., Inc.
323 Washington St., opp. Milk St. Boston, Mass.

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
9 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

BOSTON

(Continued)

Shown here is a Typical Spencer Value Only $13.50
Early American Chair with Solid Maple Frame
Choice of Coverings.
Mail Orders Filled
SPENCER FURNITURE CO.
27 Haymarket Square, BOSTON

PACKING MOVING
DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8080

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

The Scottish Highlanders Pipe Band
OF BOSTON
157 FEDERAL STREET
From One to Twenty Men Available.
RATES ON APPLICATION
For Reservations, Call Lib. 7327

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIghlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—West Roxbury

GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
1710 Centre Street
Dodge Cars and Trucks — West Roxbury Tel. PAR. 5800 — Plymouth Cars
Everybody wants to save Motoring Dollars
SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
ANNUAL
AFTER CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALE
GURNEY'S
Jewelers and Opticians
INVEST
your Christmas money in gifts that last. We welcome charge accounts.
122 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. ASPinwall 4150
ANN BARRON DRESSES
1388 BEACON STREET
Won't you come in?
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
BERTHA BLOOM
Infants' and Children's Wear
Layettes to Size 16
1678 Beacon Street
Longwood 6417 Above Washington Sq.

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
The Shop of Personal Attention
MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

Rosebud
Children's Shoppe
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
BEACON 5062 304A HARVARD ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

Edward T. McCrudden
LEIGHTON STATIONS, Inc.
AERO GASOLINE
LUBRICATION A SPECIALTY
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
210 Harvard Ave.
LONGWOOD 9276

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Belmont 2407-M
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Newspaper Stories for Group Guidance $1.61
by Dr. John M. Brewer and Mr. Charles H. Glidden
Stories of good deeds from all departments of life. Illustrated.
HARVARD CO-OP SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 5000

The Wave BEAUTY SHOPPE
Personal Service
Moderate Prices
Skilled Operators
2 HUDSON STREET Phone TRO. 1603

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

January Sale of FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

Ford
The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1935 Ford Con. Sedan $495
1933 Ford Coach 195
1934 Ford Coupe 295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Massachusetts Avenue Harvard Sq.

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERS

Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

HAYDEN, Incorporated
formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
House Painting
Interior and Exterior
Paper Hanging
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle Street 1762 Mass. Ave.

CONCORD

Gifts
We would invite your inspection to our large stock of suitable gifts for the whole family.
T. P. NOURSE, INC.
43 Main St. Concord 371W

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

UNION MARKET
Selected Legs of Lamb ..... lb. 27c
Young and tender
Leadership Shoulders ..... lb. 25c
Lean—waste removed
572 HIGH ST. DEDHAM, MASS.
Tels. Ded. 0015—0014
Free Delivery Service

FALL RIVER

HARPER METHOD SHOP
Permanent and Finger Waving
Shampooing and Hair Cutting
MARGARET G. LYNCH
Tel. 2042 401 Globe Bldg.
Fall River, Mass.

FITCHBURG

The New 1937 Gruen Watches are here—$24.75 up.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Stationers

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves.
White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Vegetables—Fruit
Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor
72 GREEN ST.—TEL. 586

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily deliveries of Milk, Cream, Eggs
Special Savings and Terms
on 1936
Norge Rollator Refrigerators
Norge Washers, Ironers, Oil Burners and Gas Stoves
RAND'S RADIO SHOP
111 MAIN ST. TEL. 3015-W

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

(Continued)

Our Orange Cakes are made with the fresh fruit. Delicious.
Try one
558 MAIN ST. Tel. 1854

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

F. H. Lane Company
Our January prices on Overcoats mean an important saving. No better time than now to secure a fine Overcoat.

January Mark Down!
Dresses, Coats, Knitwear
At Savings of 20% to 40%.
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
223 Main St. Opp. R. R. Station

FRAMINGHAM

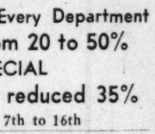
ATTEND Rayfield's
JANUARY CLEARANCE
Reductions in Every Department
Savings from 20 to 50%
SPECIAL
Dobbs Hats reduced 35%
January 7th to 16th

WALK-OVER SHOES
41 Hollis Street
Warren E. Henderson

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Office Supplies
Stationery
Typewriters
Sold
Rented
Repaired

THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

12TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Entire Stock Marked Down. Red Cross Shoes $4.95 and $5.50 pair. If you want some real buys in shoes for the family, come in and look them over.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
1104 Broadway Tel. 6776-J

Frank E. Barnes
Interior Decorations
Ninety-Eight Merrimack Street

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service - Satisfaction - Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Provisions to Satisfy the Discriminating Buyer on a Budget
S. S. Pierce Co. Commodities
Prompt Delivery Hing. 0091-0092

HOLYOKE

The World's at Your Feet
The moment you slip on Natural Bridge Shoes you want "to go places and do things". Let us show you a pair today.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High St.
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING 508 DWIGHT ST

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

(Continued)

A Mutual Service
We value the business we receive from our customers, and they appreciate the fact that the service extended to them is united to a local and progressive viewpoint.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Rent an
Electric Floor Polisher
Saves hours of labor. This Polisher will wax your floors in no time.
Just telephone 9818 and we will deliver. Don't forget to order wax.
Osborne Hardware Co.
243 MAPLE ST. 913 HAMPDEN ST.

Special January Clearance Prices on Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH STREET at SUFFOLK

LAWRENCE

BASEMENT
January Markdown
COATS
½—⅓—¼ off
$5 $7 $9 $14 $20 $24
Friday and Saturday
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

Arthur's Auto Repair Service
851 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1070-W and R
East Lexington, Mass.
General Repairs and Accessories
Willard Batteries
Goodrich and Lee Tires
Towing Service at Any Time

January Clearance Sale
DRESSES—COATS
SKIRTS—SWEATERS—BLOUSES
HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., opp. Arcade

LOWELL

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
All Next Week
Semi-Annual Sale
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
$5.95 and $6.95
Regular price, $7.50 and $8.50
Now you can have style with comfort in footwear. Worn by thousands of Lowell women.
Second Floor

Hot Water Service
$2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

January Sale of Fur Coats
at savings to 40%—10% down and 10 monthly payments
Fur Dept.—2nd Floor
Cherry & Webb's

LYNN

MEN'S SHIRT SALE
Regularly $1.35 and $1.50
$1.09
Plain broadcloths, printed broadcloths, fine shirting percale and woven shirtings
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

(Continued)

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET Tel. Bro. 3737
Special for Our January Sale!
PEQUOT SHEETS
63x90 SHEETS Regular Price $1.39—NOW
72x90 SHEETS Regular price $1.49—NOW
81x90 SHEETS Regular Price $1.59—NOW
81x108 SHEETS Regular Price $1.69 NOW $1.24
42x36½ PILLOW CASES Regular Price 42c NOW 33c
$1.24
Special Table—Near Elevator

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1936
334 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN

Irish Hams and Bacon
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

TYPEWRITERS
RADIOS
GIFTS
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant Street Tel. 6311

Personal Service
Moderate Prices
Quiet
Restful Atmosphere
Try—
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

WHEN DINING OUT DINE AT
Russo's
RESTAURANT
454 MAIN STREET MALDEN

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

Eastman Storage Warehouse
FURNITURE and PIANO STORAGE
6 Eastman Place, Melrose
For rates Telephone Mel. 1016

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
Distinctive Dry Cleaning
Curtains, Rugs, Blankets Cleaned
All Laundry Services
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
MELROSE 4180
Collection and Delivery Service

NEEDHAM

Squibbs Household Products
KINNE'S PHARMACY
Inc.
announces *Friendly Service* at
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS
You are always welcome at either store
970 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 0981
922 HIGHLAND AVE. Need. 1807

Start the New Year right.
Fill up your bins and tanks today.
Coal—Fuel Oils—Coke
WHETTON'S
904-906 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

YOU'RE INVITED, one and all, to the
January Sale
of Rugs, Linoleums, Draperies
Wall Papers and Bedding
THE C. F. WING CO.
790-794 Purchase Street

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
Heinz Brand—Rumford Baking Powder, and many other nationally advertised goods in the Monitor

NEWBURYPORT

232 High Street Tel. 818-W
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
Gown Shoppe
Warm Stylish Winter Garments
DRESSES COATS Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. Cashman
HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

Kickernick
Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 Washington Street

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Cole Electrical Co., Inc.
1187A Walnut St. Cen. New. 0394
ELECTRICIANS
Service on all types of Electrical Equipment
KELLY OIL BURNERS

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 1560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, HEMIS Mid. 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

NORTHAMPTON

Knight's Hairdressing Shoppe
Quality Service *Specializing in*
Frederics Permanent Waving
Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
74 STATE STREET TEL. 581

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0794

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal & Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West St. Tel. 7396

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

W. H. RAYNER & SON
Postum
Kirkmead Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
37 Stoddard Ave. Dial 5396

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Ladies' Dresses from 75c up
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

JACK ROSE, Inc.
In our Wallpaper and Drapery Department, Miss Virginia Rose, Interior Decorator, graduate of Pratt Institute, will help you decorate your home or office at no obligation or expense to you.
78 WEST STREET DIAL 5667

Switch
to
DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. P. C. Foster, Manager

"D and H"
Cone Cleaned Coal
Prompt Careful Service
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction guaranteed
A Service for Every Household
DIAL 6493

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Pittsfield, Mass.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 1588
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

At society's formal functions smart grooming is a decided asset.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
PRES. 5000

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
"Let the color be your guide"
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pres. 0047
Tel. Pres. 5512 24-Hour Towing Service

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
YULE'S GARAGE, Inc.
EXPERT REPAIR WORK
On All Makes of Cars
Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes
676 Hancock Street Wollaston, Mass.

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6725
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836—1937"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698
"LET GEORGE DO IT"

NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car
The Place
Ritchie's Auto Repair Service
55 CANAL STREET GRA. 2964
General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

READING

Torre's
READING SQUARE
Caramel Nut Patties 49c lb.
Our Own Make

1937 OLDSMOBILE
Now on Display
See Models at the
CENTRAL GARAGE
Corner Main and Armory Streets
Wakefield Phone Crystal 0742

SALEM

Announcing ALMY'S NEW PARKING PLAZA
For 100 cars . . . parking, gasolene, lubrication. Convenient rest rooms. Another service which makes ALMY'S the best place to shop and park on the entire North Shore.

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 Pine Road Tel. 2266

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main Tel. 776

SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG GARAGE
Expert Repairing
88 Pond Street Tel 2081

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

Plymouth—Chrysler
Complete Garage Service
Auto Ignition Equipment
Goodyear Tires—Exide Batteries
489 Washington St. R. L. SNELL 8890 Canton

SOMERVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864

BUSSEY FUEL CO.
GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Somerville
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Quinton's Market
We Have the Best of Everything the Market Affords in Quality and Price
MEATS—FRESH VEGETABLES
FISH—FRUITS
GROCERIES—CANNED GOODS
268 Elm St., Davis Sq. SOM. 3131

SPRINGFIELD

TRUE BROTHERS INC.
JEWELERS
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware
Use Our Divided Payment Plan
1300 MAIN STREET

C L HOYT Inc
Furriers
The Bookstore Building
1383 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
C. L. Hoyt, Mgr. — Phone 7-0234

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office. Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastry
6A Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown

WELLESLEY HILLS

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WINTHROP

EVERYBODY'S CASH MARKET
4 BARTLETT RD. OCEAN 1520

Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-4½ av.)	25c lb.
Leg of Lamb (all sizes genuine spring)	25c lb.
Fresh Filet Sole	21c lb.
Fresh Haddock	12c lb.
Fresh Oysters	25c pt.
Oranges for juice	2 dozen 29c

VEGETABLE COMBINATION
1½ lb. spinach, bunch lg. carrots ALL
3 lb. green Hubbard squash FOR 29c

WORCESTER

Mallinson's
New Spring Prints
For Southern Wear
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN ST. SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER, W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KENT—Charming 16th Century Farm-house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath h. and c., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ guineas weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

POST VACANT

CAKEMAKING and TEAROOM routine. Vacancy occurs in January for young pupil in lady's unique cake shop; six months' thorough training under expert. Au pair. Good home with young society; post offered or found after training. The Gingerbread House, 68 Green Lane, Northwood, Middx

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, wide experience as manager and engineer, desires trustworthy position, prepared to consider any business, excellent credentials. Box W-595, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHTEAD, SURREY—In charming modern house, 3 rooms with attendance; meals optional; convenient station and buses; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. HOWE, Malabar, Woodfield Lane.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pasco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

BRAUNS of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

T. L. Harding & Sons LIMITED
MARKET STREET
PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
PHONE 2279

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
29 VICTORIA PARADE 29

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
During First 10 Days of February
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

PICKARDS

Our New Selections of Autumn and Winter Overcoats and Smart Suitings are here.
Tailors and Outfitters
24 UNION STREET Tel. 3638

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

TROULANS LTD. 1 Strand, Torquay
Consulting Optician
See our selection of Reading Glasses, Opera Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
Also at PLYMOUTH *and* EXETER

DORSET

POOLE and District

WALTERS & CO.
(PARKSTONE) LTD
Parkstone Hall Garage
TEL. PARKSTONE 705-706

Exide
Service Station
Car and Wireless Batteries
ROVER
Daimler Lanchester
MORRIS

SINGLETON
TEL. LADIES' HAIRDRESSING 15 BEAUTY CULTURE
WIMBORNE ROAD, BROADSTONE
Registered Eugene Waver
Agent for Innoxa Beauty Preparations.
Mitcham Lavender

Bonnett's Stores
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME and FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173
Sandbanks Tel. Canford Cliffs 367

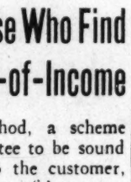
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
BRISTOL

Offers to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.
LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol Phone 25753
For Comfort and Convenience
Electric Fires from 5/11
Gas Fires 8/6, Barless Grates
Vacuum Cleaners
General Ironmongery

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
COLLIS & CO.
75 CASTLE STREET, BRISTOL, 1.
Ladies' Department
COATS
COSTUMES Phone 23971
FROCKS
Gentlemen's Department
SUITS TO MEASURE,
READY TO WEAR
RAINCOATS

Churchill & Son
Limited
66 PARK STREET
BRISTOL

Pianos, Gramophones
Radio, Records, Music
Tuning and Repairs

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
Colston Yard
Top Colston St., Bristol

Annual Stocktaking Sale
Now Proceeding
LINEN SALE: January 18
JOLLY & SON, LTD.
BRISTOL

WILLIAM POWELL
Family Butcher
Van Delivery All Parts
Best Quality Meat Only
Eggs and Poultry Straight From Farm
6 Harbury Road Henleaze Tel 67200

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

AYRIS
The Leading House for
SMART GOWNS
COATS
TAILORED SUITS
MILLINERY
FURS, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

ALLEN'S
Once-a-Year
SALE
Now Proceeding
Your only sale opportunity during 1937

L. J. Allen Ltd
The Quadrant BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Jenrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

Anderson & McAuley Ltd OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for
IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, etc.

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
695, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
855, WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2743

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

R. Kellaway
For High Class Cooked Meats
Provisions, Dairy Fed Pork and Danish Bacon
335 Holdenhurst Rd. (Cor. of Capstone Rd.) 893 Wimborne Rd. Moordown
Tel. Boscombe 1017
Boiling Joints Cooked Free

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH RD. PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

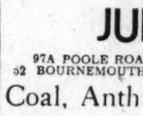
TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

VOSS & MICHAEL Ltd.

21-23 MARKET ST. WATFORD
Telephone: 5314
Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years

KENT

BROMLEY

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 1772 and 0
Sidstone Ltd
PURVEYORS OF MEAT 23 WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY, KENT, also at 12 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST, KENT. Tel. Chislehurst 110

KENT

BROMLEY (Continued)

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE - LEE GREEN 2589

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Ray. 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
•
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
•
Quality—Value—Service
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Agents for PYE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE, McMICHAEL
Specialists in SHORT-WAVE for AMERICAN BROADCASTING
W. M. REYNOLDS & SON
33 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent
Phone Ravensbourne 2803

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
DECORATIONS - Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

SEVENOAKS

A. V. CRAZE
121 Hight Street Phone 358
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER

The "Jewellers" of the District
Established nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3 LONDON ROAD, SEVENOAKS
REPAIRS? EXPERTS
STOCK? UNIQUE
Phone 944

GOWER & WHITE
Family Butcher
TEL. 184 101 HIGH STREET
Finest Home-Dressed and Imported Beef Obtainable

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
Kent County Stores
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Up
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
31 Mount Pleasant and
23 High Street

GOWNS Wonderful Selection
COATS *Town and*
HATS *Country Wear*
All sizes 40 to 50 hips
AMELIA 65 High Street Phone 1584

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
Automobile Engineers
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

RAIMENTS Granby St and Rutland St.
LEICESTER
FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
Flowers anywhere, anytime by wire, phone or cable
Floral beauty for all occasions
The Belgrave Laundry Co.
LTD
TELEPHONE 61186, 7 and 8
DEPOTS:
115a Humberstone Rd., Tel 59913
66 Narborough Rd., Tel 60864
9 King St., Tel 5758
1 Waterloo St., Tel 60311
158 Cavendish Rd., Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Rd., Tel. 24215
37 The Rushes, Loughborough
Launderers, Dyers, Cleaners

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

SOMERSET

BATH

COAL THE BATH COAL CO.
Every description of coal. Specialists in Anthracite and smokeless nuts for stoves
PEARSON
Tel. 2448 17, Argyle St., Bath

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

DONALD VINCE
& CO. LTD.

Owing to the constant increase in our business and the inadequacy of our repair accommodation at Park Street, we have moved our Service Department to
2 Kidderminster Road
WEST CROYDON
where new Petrol Pump and Plant have been installed. The vacated premises will be used as a showroom.
Agents for
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, TRIUMPH, HILLMAN, PONTIAC
Any Make Supplied
Showrooms 8, Park Lane and Park Street
CROYDON 5775

The House of Savaage
Croydon
FURNISHERS and DECORATORS
DURING JANUARY SALE ALL FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS and CURTAIN FABRICS VERY SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED IN PRICES

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
To Readers of The Christian Science Monitor from
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
Our advertisement will appear fortnightly in 1937 and will tie-in many of the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Telephone 47, LONDON ROAD
KINgston 0752 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Real Home-Made Cakes
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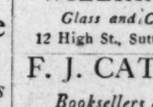
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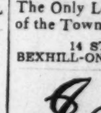
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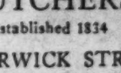
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Sunbonnet Sue

Children's Corner

New Year Resolutions

"My father," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, "is going to get up five minutes earlier every morning."

Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, Charles Candlewick, Junior, Bertram Breadtoaster, Junior, and Theodore Turveytop, Junior, were on their way to school, which was just round the corner where Miss Penelope P. Prim conducted a kindergarten.

"Why so, Bumplepeg?" asked Bertram Breadtoaster.

"His idea, Breadtoaster," explained Benjamin Bumplepeg, "is that by so doing he will not have to hurry to catch his train for business."

"I am glad, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick, "that we do not have to catch trains to business. I have sometimes seen my own father leaving the house in great haste."

"That is why, Charles," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, "my father has resolved to get up five minutes earlier. Beginning with the New Year."

They Were on Their Way to School

Benjamin Bumplepeg, Charles Candlewick, Theodore Turveytop, and Bertram Breadtoaster were talking about New Year resolutions.

"My father, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Breadtoaster," said Theodore Turveytop, "has resolved always to brush his coat and hat with the whisk broom when he takes them off. And then, you see, he will not have to brush them when he puts them on."

"That's a good resolution too, Turveytop," said Bertram Breadtoaster. "It gets a thing done. More than once when my father was starting to go somewhere I have heard my mother say to him, 'Bertram, you haven't brushed your coat and hat with the whisk broom.' And then he has had to come back in the house and brush himself."

"My father," said Charles Candlewick, Junior, "has resolved to wear ear muffs."

"Ear muffs?" said Bertram Breadtoaster, Benjamin Bumplepeg, and Theodore Turveytop.

"You wear them over your ears in cold weather," explained Charles Candlewick. "My father says, Breadtoaster, Turveytop, and Bumplepeg, that his father used to wear ear muffs, and the other day he saw some ear muffs in a store, and that reminded him of his father, and he has resolved to buy a pair and wear them himself even if my mother does think he will look funny. My father says he thinks it is better to look funny than to have cold ears."

"I think your father is right, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior. "Perhaps when all our fathers see him they will get ear muffs themselves. What is your father going to resolve for the New Year, Breadtoaster?"

"My father, Bumplepeg, Turveytop, and Candlewick," said Bertram Breadtoaster, "has resolved to do his errands for my mother as soon as he arrives in the city instead of just before he starts for home. And that is because sometimes when my mother says, 'Bertram, did you do my errands?' my father says, 'Errands? Oh, yes. I was delayed at the office and I just had to make haste for the train without doing the errands.' And so he has resolved next year to do the errands before he goes to his office."

"That's another good New Year resolution too, Breadtoaster," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, Charles Candlewick, and Theodore Turveytop. "It would be a help if all our fathers made that resolution."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Any body can do even fairly good hard intricate jobs—kindly, lovingly, modestly—not, oh, picking quarrels, ready so to uphold, very willingly, X-rayed young scotomists.

Bible Arithmetic: 8 (Proverbs) plus 6 (Exodus) minus 5 (fifth chapter) times 23 (Twenty-third Psalm) divided by 9 (Leviticus) equals 23.

Letter Changing: Mule, Male, Malt, Mart, Cart.

Rebus Sentence: Nothing new under the sun.

Mercy

Baron Alderson, an English judge, on being asked his opinion as to how long a sermon should last, replied:

"Thirty minutes, with a leaning to the side of mercy."

SEPTENTRIO

This MAP Presents
A BOSTONIAN'S IDEA of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Copyright by Daniel K. Wallingford - 222 Marlboro St, Boston
A person born in the city of BOSTON and residing in BOSTON may not be a BOSTONIAN; yet a person born in Hingham, residing in Newton (dilatory domicile: Magnolia,- frequent crossings to England and the Continent), is likely to be a BOSTONIAN. The lack of a definite text-book definition for A BOSTONIAN has added to the many difficulties encountered by the Publishers of this map.. The ideas held by many BOSTONIANS concerning The UNITED STATES have been gathered, evaluated, weighted, and combined. This map, a composite of these ideas, is the result . . . . .
Universities *
HARVARD
WILLIAM AND MARY
YALE
PRINCETON
COLUMBIA
* Note: Since this list was compiled many more universities and colleges have been founded including schools of Theology, Technology, Music, Art, Commerce, etc.. Institutions of learning abound in N.E. especially in and near BOSTON. There are also several excellent schools located in the WEST.
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
MERIDIES
The West
Western cities are reputed to be modern and progressive. The Pacific Coast seaports have advanced rapidly,- especially since the opening of the PANAMA CANAL
WESTERN PRAIRIES
Dayton, Kansas City, Toledo, Helena, Tulsa, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and other such cities are located in this Territory.
Warning
As this map contains some inaccuracies, its use in connection with problems in navigation, astronomy, meterology, etc. is not recommended. The Publishers
BOSTON AND ENVIRONS
Important cities and towns not shown on general map for lack of space are included in this inset . . . . .
Leif Ericsson (Iceland), Norse explorer, picked wild grapes on North American Shore in the year 1000 A.D.
Ship lanes to the Seven Seas and To the Four Corners of the earth.
Landfall of Christopher Columbus at small island in Bahama group (probably Watling Island) was epochal event in 15th Century European history.
C. HATTERAS Indian legends hint that white adventurers landed on these shores, at Roanoke Island, before the beginning of American history
AMERICAN HISTORY began here. Est. 1620
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
BOSTON
CAPE COD
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Louisville
St. Louis
Washington D.C.
Philadelphia
New York
Baltimore
Portland
Seattle
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Denver
Omaha
Dallas
Houston
New Orleans
Galveston
Miami
Havana
Nassau
Panama Canal
Hawaii
Bermuda
Bahama Islands
Porto Rico
Cuba
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Toronto
Niagara Falls
Albany
Syracuse
Rocky Mountains
Mississippi River
Hudson River
St. Lawrence River
The Great Lakes [Fresh water]
ONTARIO
Cape May
Cape Charles
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Nantucket Sound
Provincetown
Plymouth
Fall River
Providence
Hartford
Springfield
Worcester
Portland
Bangor
Augusta
Lewiston
Manchester
Concord
Nashua
Salem
Lowell
Cambridge
Newport
Asheville
Pinehurst
Reno
Yucatan
Central America
Bali

© Daniel K. Wallingford

In Lighter Vein

Too Bad

"The sun never sets on the British Empire," said the Englishwoman proudly.

"How unfortunate!" remarked the American girl. "At home we have such lovely sunsets."—Grit.

Miss Webster

A little girl recently took dinner with her grandparents, and had her first introduction to horseradish. Asked how she liked it, she replied:

"Well, it tastes to me like sawdust soaked in ammonia!"

—Tit-Bits

Well, so long, old man. I must hurry; I want to catch the 9:40!"

"Yes, you'll have to buck up. I've just lost it."

Speaking for Himself

When the See of York fell vacant in the reign of George II, the King consulted the Rev. Dr. Mountain about whom he should appoint.

The doctor replied, "Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard seed thou would say to this Mountain" —at the same time laying his hand on his breast—"be removed and be thou cast in the See."

The King laughed heartily and conferred the preferment on the facetious doctor. —Edinburgh Dispatch.

Prepositions at End

"Never use a preposition to end a sentence with," announced the teacher, facetiously.

"If that is the case," said Willie, "what did you bring that book to me to be read to out of for?"

"The class is dismissed," announced the teacher, in a weak voice.

Way Down South

"What do you think of this new mechanical cotton picker?"

"Well I wouldn't stand too close to it in that suit."

Map Comment

This, the second of Mr. Wallingford's maps (the first was a humorous extravaganza captioned "A New Yorker's Idea of the United States"), again emphasizes our favorite mapmaker's characteristic emphasis on underemphasis. For example, the merest glance at the map will convince the average Bostonian that, if anything, the map fails to indicate the relative importance of Cape Cod.

But, flattering enough to the rest of America, the artist subtly suggests that, to the broad-minded Bostonian, other sections of the country are not wholly without their adequate features.

If there is a need for frequent reissues of this map (advt.) we trust that the cartographer will consider putting in some direction which will conform to the Bostonian's geographical sense of how one goes when one goes to Maine. Perhaps an arrow pointed toward the magnetic pole, but labeled "DOWN," would solve this problem. If we were to offer another constructive criticism it would be the obvious one, that a few more cities and towns might well be put in, especially in the parts of the United States best known to the Bostonian—eastern Massachusetts, for example.

In the inset map of Boston and its environs, the Bostonian will be grieved to note that, perhaps because of its wanderings, his favorite river has been deemed unworthy of a name. But Charles it is—no doubt The Charles would be better—and its location is wherever one happens to be; for it is the most ubiquitous of rivers. Statistics show that one crosses it oftener than one passes a Ford.

Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing little to the really great in spirit.

—DICKENS

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

Cryptogram

A novelty is introduced in today's cryptogram which is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader. Note that the initial letters of each word form the alphabet, in order, and without interruption.

QDO RETO SQD TE ULUD VQYHBO WEET XQHT YDJHY-SQJU ZERI — AYDTBO, BEL-YDWBO, CETUIJBO — DEJ, EX, FYSAYDW GKQHHUBI, HUQTO IE JE KFXEBT, LUHO MYBB-YDWBO, N-HQOUT OEKDW PEEJECYIJI.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible which contains the wise sayings of Solomon——add the number of letters in the name of the book in which the Commandments are given——; subtract the number of the chapter of St. Matthew which contains the Beatitudes——; multiply by the number of the Psalm which starts, "The Lord is my shepherd,"——; divide by the number of letters in the name of the third book of the Bible——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The numerous changes involving our friend the Mule have suggested to a Northampton, Mass., reader that it should be put to work. "Hitch the MULE to a CART in four moves," says this reader. Can you do it?

Rebus Sentence

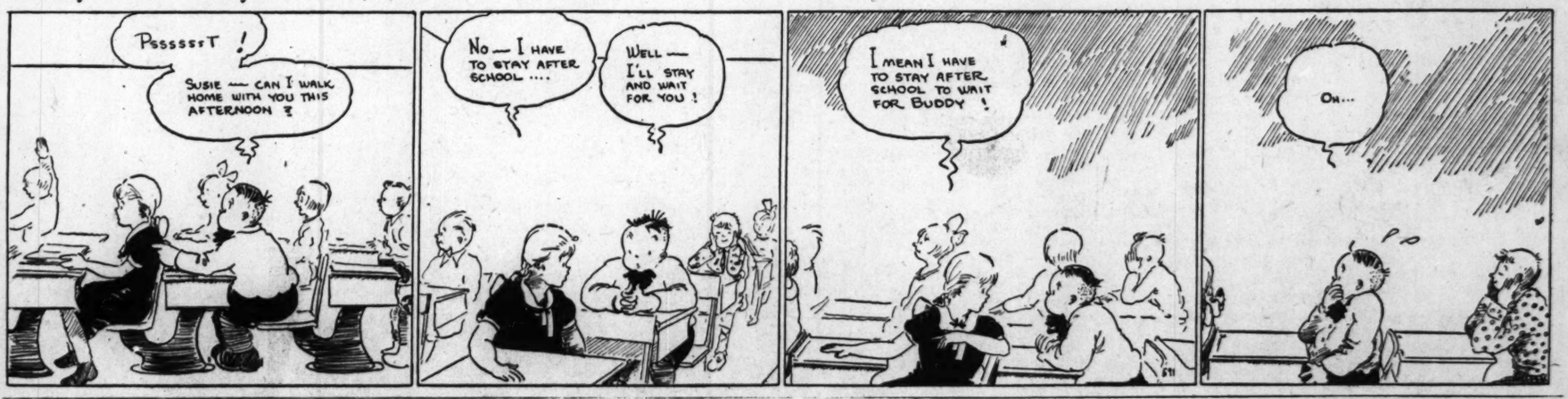
A New York City reader shares several puzzles, among them the following rebus representing a sentence of 5 words, containing 7, 3, 5, 3, and 3 letters, respectively.

SUN
O
NEW

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Other Time, Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


PSSSSST !
SUSIE — CAN I WALK HOME WITH YOU THIS AFTERNOON ?
NO — I HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL ....
WELL — I'LL STAY AND WAIT FOR YOU !
I MEAN I HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL TO WAIT FOR BUDDY !
OH...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Puzzle*

By CARMACK

When I see the way the Boss's mother has to get after him before he'll take a bath, I begin to think he dislikes a bath about as much as I do-
But when he finally gets into the tub and stays and stays-
And sings —
And whistles as though he was having the best time in the world, I just don't know what to think—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Real Comradeship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Collingswood, N. J.

A Christmas party was planned by one of the upper grades of a public school here. When a vote was taken to decide whether 10 cents should be the sum for each pupil to contribute, all but four of the class raised their hands.

The teacher did not ask the four for their reason, for it was generally known that things had not been very prosperous in their homes. She, however, assured the four privately that there would be plenty for all.

But the problem was to have a happier solution. One lad returned from his lunch period early and, handing the teacher 50 cents, explained: "My father gave me this money to pay my share and to go to the movies tonight. I decided to bring it here to you to take care of the four that are not able to pay."

Studies In the Psalms

No. 44 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 66 and 92

A Pair of Votive Hymns

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

The children of Israel were great lovers of music. Denied many other expressions of religious emotion by the laws of Moses, they permitted the full ecstasy of their religious spirit to pour forth in their beautiful and exquisite lyrics.

These two psalms, though much more simple in structure than Psalm 34, express the spiritually inspired vow of the individual worshiper, coupled with the recognition of a general vow of thanksgiving.

Calling upon all to come and see the works of God in behalf of His people, to "make a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands" and vowing that "all the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee," the Psalmist urges all people to bless the Lord, and to "make the voice of his praise to be heard."

The individual now takes up the burden of his vow (v. 13) and pledges his sincere and wholehearted response to the requirements of the Temple service. Here, as in the closing verses of Psalm 57, there is a definite response to the ritual of burnt offerings and incense. But the recognition of a heart without iniquity is not forgotten!

Psalm 92

Perhaps few votive hymns are more precious to the thoughts of worshipers of all generations than this one. And for good reasons, for here is recognized the Lord most High as creator, ruler, protector; omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient. Few other psalms combine these qualities in so complete a whole.

The introduction of joy and praise is followed by the expression of gladness for the work of the Lord against the workers of iniquity. The personal application is introduced by the familiar figure of the horn (v. 10). The horn is an ancient symbol denoting strength and honor. It is a companion allusion to that of the anointing with oil, which stands for the recognition of dominion, for only a king was anointed with oil.

The concluding thought is one of wisdom and omniscience, declaring the place of the righteous or right-thinking, and the true understanding of that period when "they shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing."

The ancient notation regarding this psalm indicates that it was for the special service of the Sabbath day.

Daily Anecdote

A Friend

The day after the Federal victory at Richmond, when the city was still a place of panic and turmoil, Mrs. Pickett, wife of General George E. Pickett, of the Confederacy, was standing in her living room with her baby in her arms, when a knock sounded on the door.

She opened the door and saw standing before her a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man in unkempt attire.

"Is this General Pickett's home?" the stranger inquired.

"Yes," said Mrs. Pickett, "I am his wife, and this is his baby."

"I am Abraham Lincoln," the sad-faced man announced.

"The President?"

"No, Abraham Lincoln, George's old friend."

The baby smiled up at Lincoln and held out its arms. Lincoln took the child, and as he did so a rapt expression of tenderness and love lighted his face. The baby leaned over, clasped its arms about Mr. Lincoln's neck, and on his care-lined cheek planted a kiss.

When the President handed the infant back to its mother, he said tenderly, "Tell your father, the rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of Bright Eyes."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Short War and a Merry One?

AFTER weeks of terrific aerial bombardment by modern fighting planes and bombs, Madrid still stands. The population is holding on more determinedly than ever—which poses a question for the theory that airplane bombardments would win future wars because they would quickly break down the morale of the civilian population. It is a question significant far beyond the Spanish revolution.

The vast rearmament of Europe in the air is based on the relatively new theory that the airplane is the new striking power. New wars are to be of few weeks' duration. Vast fleets of planes are to soar into the skies with two main objectives—the big cities with their industrial plants and the air fields of the enemy. Destroying the air fields will prevent counterattacks. Bombing the big cities not only will disorganize industry but will strike such fear to the hearts of the civilian population that they will stampede their governments into suing for peace at any price.

A very nice little theory. But it has never been tested until the present—for this is the first time that truly modern mass bombing of a city has been tried. The result? Well, the people of Madrid get bombed, they bury the men, women and children who have been killed, close up the ranks and go on. They do not seem to get scared as was predicted. Rather there is a setting of the jaw, a tightening of the lips, a clenching of the fist.

One wonders how the military minds oversimplified the problem so much that they felt air bombings would make the civilian populations break and run. After all, there is no real difference between the civilian population and the soldiers—except the latter wear uniforms. The soldiers come from the people. If they survive a war they return to the people. And the mental qualities that make up a good soldier certainly are not given only to children who will grow up to bear arms.

Certain military minds have been spreading theories that would tend to neutralize the dozens of books about the World War which have turned so many people to the earnest pursuit of peace. These theories might be outlined as follows: A war based on four years in the muck of the trenches was one thing. A war with only a few weeks of fighting before victory is something else. In this kind of war there is all the glamour of the older style military service, the intoxication of quick victory, very few losses. Surely a nice little war like that, they say, is worth a young man's consideration if only as a relief from the humdrum of everyday existence. And such is the war of the future, we are told, thanks to the airplane which will frighten civilians into early peace. A neat argument.

Yet on its first test it fails to hold. Evidently another war might not be terminated in a few weeks but could drag on for years. The early glamour would soon turn into the bitterness that marked the World War. People aware of this possibility may well ask their governments what assurances there are of quick and easy victory due to the airplane. There are going to be no simple victories. Why not, then, more vigorous efforts for peace and disarmament to keep that peace?

Governor Hurley's Message

MASSACHUSETTS' fifty-fourth Governor is off to a good start. One need not read every word of Governor Hurley's inaugural address to justify the feeling that the people have set up an administration on Beacon Hill imbued with "a spirit of genuine and wholehearted co-operation." This of itself is a welcome augury.

The scope and substance of Governor Hurley's message to the one hundred and fiftieth convention of the Great and General Court attests the new chief executive's awareness of the more urgent questions which confront him.

If the incoming administration hews to the line laid out in the Governor's platform, then teaching standards will be raised; civil service laws will be enforced in "the letter and the spirit"; a "free and untrammeled judiciary" will set at rest the turmoil provoked by the political tampering of his predecessor, and wise economy will displace the demoralizing waste of the previous regime.

The weight of the Governor's address magnifies the work to be undertaken by the 1937 Legislature. The tone of the message marks the mood in which the work gets under way. That is its most promising aspect.

Administrative responsibilities periodically are shifted from one group to another. But the governmental responsibilities of the people as a whole remain unchanged from one regime to another. Governor Hurley's duties are just beginning. The people's never ended. The popular judgment manifested at the Massachusetts polls last November is the starting point. How far Massachusetts progresses on the road of sound government depends largely on how far people go in supporting their state government. Governor Curley's defeat in the last election was a defeat for personal rule. Popular support is the only way to achieve popular government.

Arms Race—Neutral Style

VARIETY has its points, whether in the new spring styles on which advertisers will soon hope to center attention, or in arms races on which attention has been centered for so long. A new kind of arms race was needed, if only to break the monotony. But the kind that has been making news the last few days is welcome for other reasons as well.

That arms race has been going on between the United States Government and individual traders in munitions. Having found one of those leaks always likely to be lurking in fore-fashioned neutrality dykes, munitions salesmen have been able to obtain licenses to ship war equipment to Spain. The hastily drafted neutrality law now in force specifically provided for embargoes only in the event of war, but not in case of civil war.

With the opening of Congress, legislation to prevent shipments of arms for which licenses had been issued was rushed through, but not in time to prevent one cargo's getting under way for Spain. However, it appears that the United States Government has lost only the first heat in its race for neutrality. Other arms brokers are likely to find themselves with unfillable orders on their hands, for the legislation provides against trans-shipment of arms through intermediary countries.

Encouraging as is Congress' determination to avoid entanglement in foreign war through trade on war, it should not be regarded as indicating that the United States' neutrality is now assured in future wars. The loophole discovered in the existing neutrality legislation was easy to close; it was hardly more than a technicality.

Its closure, moreover, excited small opposition—that of some of the brokers who had orders, and of one Corsican-born member of Congress. The outcome of the Spanish conflict is not so obviously a matter of concern to the United States as might be the outcome of a war in which older and more powerful democracies were involved. Propaganda for either Spanish contestant is a small drop compared with the ample bucketfuls that would flood the United States from some other European foreign offices. The Spanish orders do not affect the employment of hundreds of thousands of workers, as World War orders did. The conflict is not of such proportions as to close any other really important trade channels.

To guarantee neutrality under conditions which might result from a major war in Europe would be another matter.

Closing State Borders

DECISION by the United States Supreme Court last Monday that federal legislation is valid which forbids shipment of prison-made goods into states that have laws against it already has several sequels.

Herbert Brownell Jr., member of the New York State Assembly, is preparing to introduce a bill which would prohibit sale in that State of goods manufactured by child labor.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach announces he will reintroduce his bill of last session in Congress to remove the protection of interstate commerce rights from products of child labor and so permit states to bar them. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney proposed even earlier to add this feature to his bill for federal licensing of interstate businesses. But Senator Schwellenbach now would go farther. He intends to include a similar provision against merchandise made in establishments employing workers for more than thirty hours a week.

The discovery of this weapon for enforcement of child labor laws may prove almost as significant and effective as the pending child labor amendment to the Constitution. It is not entirely a new instrument, for it all stems from the famous Webb-Kenyon Act of twenty years ago, which forbade shipment of liquor into dry states. Of course, a state may at any time prohibit the sale of undesirable articles within its borders, but it cannot, in view of the interstate commerce powers of Congress, prevent such shipment into its territory to purchasers.

The effect of such legislation as the Ashurst-Sumners Act, just sustained in the Supreme Court, is to place the Federal Government on the side of enforcement of the state law instead of fostering evasion of it; and this may make all the difference between effectiveness and futility.

Every discovery of a potent new weapon carries temptations for its over-use. This would be the mistake involved in attempting to impose the rigid pattern of the thirty-hour week on all industry and all sections at a stage when in many lines forty hours is a comfortable and not overproductive standard. The possession of powers requires wisdom in their use.

But the authority of state and federal co-operation may very reasonably be applied to the subject of child labor. If with federal backing even those states which have child labor laws would, as the New York Assemblyman proposes, prohibit the entry of goods made by child labor in other states, the effect would be to close many of the biggest and most profitable markets to the products of this exploitation.

Where They May Dwell

Book News of Day

SIR PHILIP GIBBS continues his war against war. He has been waging it a long time, but with more concentration in recent years against the fear, greed and intolerance that are sowing the seeds of future wars. "The Cross of Peace" and "Blood Relations" were pleas for international understanding. CITIES OF REFUGE (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) again shows the ugly aftermath of war in the time since 1921, with the old formula that led to 1914 still in operation despite the hope that had been placed in disarmament conferences and the League of Nations.

The vehicle for the theme of "Cities of Refuge" is the fate of some Russians who fled their country after the Revolution. Following the troubled fortunes of the Markov family, the narrative shows them forced from one to another of the world's cities of refuge. In each of them the *émigrés* see in the harvest of one war the germ of another.

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The story opens with the flight of General Wrangel's White Army toward the Black Sea. Among those sorry marchers was young Michael Markov, whose father had been an officer of the Imperial Guard. In Sebastopol Michael was united with his mother and sisters, but Sebastopol was no city of refuge, only a point of departure. Thanks to their English governess and a British naval officer, the Markovs found passage just before the first detachment of the Red Army entered the city.

For a time the refugees stayed on the island of Prinkipo within sight of Constantinople. There they lived on army rations provided by the British Government.

Mustapha Kemal's successes in Smyrna and the disposition of allied governments to let him have his way without starting another European war made it clear that Constantinople was going to be no place for refugees of the Christian faith. The Markovs managed to get to Vienna, where Countess Markova had relations. They went to stay with Uncle Rudi, who lived in an elegant mansion and had not enough to eat. Michael, who had earned a little playing his violin in a Constantinople restaurant, found that Russian musicians were two a penny in Vienna.

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The Markovs stayed until Uncle Rudi lost his pension and then all but the younger daughter Tania moved to Berlin. They found work there and kept alive, but German money became worthless, their jobs vanished and they went on to Paris—Paris, the capital of Russia of the Old Regime. Later, New York, and finally an English village became "cities of refuge" to members of this Russian family.

The story is episodic and at times disconnected as it passes from one scene and one set of characters to another. It is, perhaps, less a novel than an exposition of a theme. Each of the cities typifies the economic and the spiritual condition of its nation, the poverty and the extravagance, the civil strife, the determination of youth to grab something out of the welter if only a brown shirt or a black one, and the menace of war.

At the end Michael plays his violin in an English cottage while war planes maneuver overhead, and the Jewish maestro Rosenthal declares his faith in the power of beauty and light to conquer darkness.

W. K. R.

Rolling Home to Mariehamn

Courtesy of Allan Villiers, Author of "The Sea in Ships," Published by William Morrow and Company

Finland Revisited

ON A trim white yachtlike steamer from Stockholm, flying the blue-and-gold emblem of Sweden, you enter the harbor of Abo to be reminded of a New England port of thirty years ago. At the very edge of the encircling pine and spruce forests, schooners are loading lumber. The blended perfume of woods and sea lends a lusty tone to the air, and harbor waters sparkle in the sun like those of Casco and Penobscot bays. The "sea bird's cry rings in your ears as o'er the foam he flies," even as on the Maine coast.

It is a pleasant introduction to the new Finland, to a land which, long little more than a vassal state, now vies in prosperity and the content of its people with any in the world. Since the coming of freedom, in 1917, and the establishment of the Finnish Republic, the advance, retarded somewhat now and again by passing conditions, has been steady until, on your return to Finland after a number of years, you find a gratifying rehabilitation and expansion that is not less cultural than physical.

Finland has lately gained fame for other things than paying annually on its obligations to the United States, and not the least of these is its redoubtable Eriksen of Mariehamn, the man who has vowed that the sailing ship shall not disappear from the seas. Not far south of Abo is the seaside home of this descendant of the Vikings, this determined upholder of the traditions of the Grand Epoch of the sea. And should you visit the beautiful little harbor of Mariehamn, literally, "Mary's Harbor," you would find at anchor within its rock-and wood-surrounded bay many a windjammer, some, of course, in their final port, others merely being overhauled in preparation for their participation in the next Australian "grain race." Mariehamn, indeed, is a kind of outdoor museum of the sea, a place of exhibition of the survivals of the brave sea-going days almost passed into history.

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But it is when you come to the Finnish capital, Helsingfors, that you realize what progress the new republic has made in twenty years. You have ridden on a thoroughly modern train through woods of pine and birch and spruce, past many forest-enclosed lakes, by comfortable farms before which the peasants, somewhat resembling those of central Russia, but more prosperous, still regard railways with wonder. During the warm weather wildflowers are everywhere, blossoms like those of northern New England, rejoicing in their twenty hours of daily sunshine. The cheeriness of the scene is enhanced by the bright red farm buildings, the white trunks of the birches gleaming among the dark pines and firs, and the deep rich blue of the northern skies flecked with patches of Baltic clouds.

The capital is almost another Stockholm on a smaller scale, modern in every regard, a true municipal transformation within a generation. A national construction "boom" has resulted in modern apartment and office buildings, hotels, theaters, restaurants, homes for all classes, with a practical elimination of anything resembling "slum" areas.

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But if you seek the characteristic Finland, the country so grandly portrayed in the music of the great master, Sibelius, the "Finlandia" of the famed tone-poem, come into the north, even, if you like, beyond the Arctic Circle itself, for even there you will find means of transportation and places of entertainment provided by the Government. Up into this country, land of the long twilight in the northern part of which the sun does not set at all for six or seven weeks during the summer, you may go by modern railway train, even to the Circle, and from there to the Arctic sea itself by motor omnibus.

The railhead is the little northern metropolis of Rovaniemi, called the "capital of Lapland," and from it runs for 330 miles the only motor highway in the world to touch the shores of the northern ocean. This journey is, of course, made very leisurely, occupying fifteen hours, with frequent stops, one at the most northerly monastery in the world, the Greek Orthodox station of Ylaluostari, almost within sight of the Arctic ocean. On that ocean itself is the settlement of Liinahamari, the end of the trail, with nothing between it and the pole but ice. Yet the Finnish Tourist Association has provided its little inn for possible tourists even in this outpost of humanity. Which indicates something of the attitude of the new Finland.

M. T. G.

The Wide Horizon

Blueprint of Manhattan Renaissance

By Bruce Buttles

NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL government, unlike the one-hoss shay, never goes to pieces all at once, even though it can get very dilapidated. That is the chief reason why America's largest and richest city is bustling today with plans for a brighter and more prosperous civic future for its 7,000,000 citizens.

For generations, the vigorous communities lying along the mouth of the Hudson had been busily increasing their wealth, commercial skill and influence. But all that time, parallel developments in social and political structures were being neglected, so that in the end inefficiency and graft jeered at the symbolic power of towering skyscrapers while corruption flourished in elaborate and expensive municipal buildings.

When civic patience had ceased to be a virtue, something had to be done, and the action determined upon was to be a revision of the charter governing Greater New York. The product of enormous labors, the new organic instrument was submitted with proportional representation to voters in a referendum at the general election last fall. Both were adopted by an overwhelming majority. That is why New York city is seen by many observers as standing upon the threshold of a new era during which it must simplify and make workable a form of government whose size and problems overshadow those of any American establishment save that of the federal administration in Washington.

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Fully aware that as yet relatively little is known about the management and operation of extremely large cities, the huge community of urban developments, with its five boroughs, its dozens of separate neighborhoods and its busy commerce, is endeavoring to build a skyscraper in government. In the past it has built these of steel and stone, but today it faces a problem of erecting such a monument from intangibles, from a realistic approach to municipal problems, disinterested public service and efficient administration. It wants to build in government an instrument as useful and practical as is the skyscraper in the narrow confines of Manhattan Island.

Too much cannot be expected in the transition from the old to the new. It is not anticipated that municipal administrations suddenly will begin to run with streamlined efficiency. But there are great expectations that some of the conditions which have permitted the squalor of slums and have resulted in the power of Tammany Hall may be overcome.

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The revised charter has admitted weaknesses. It was drafted by a commission appointed to represent diverse and sometimes conflicting points of view. Charters usually are wordy affairs. It is said that while a dozen persons are supposed to understand Dr. Einstein's Theory of Relativity, no one fully understands the present New York city charter, a bulky instrument, full of absurdities and faults. The new charter, however, is a slender volume, which is designed, among other things, to simplify the legislative structure, provide for long-range control of development by a powerful planning commission, separated as far as practical from political influences; gradually introduce a pay-as-you-go policy into public works programs and establish a separate audit of the city's accounts by an official other than the one who is required to keep them. Some powers of the borough presidents have been curtailed by centralizing functions in a single bureau.

Better public administration is to be anticipated from the new charter, but it is proportional representation which is expected to do things and go places in New York city government. In fact, so many possibilities are available here that almost any guess is valid. At any rate, one thing seems reasonably certain. It is that proportional representation offers New York city a chance to divest itself of the domination of political machines, among which the best known in probably Manhattan's Society of Tammany.

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Heretofore, minority elements have been smothered by the machine vote, so that although New York city contained large numbers of Republican, Socialist, Communist and other party numbers, none of these was able to make itself heard against the powerful organizations in control of the city government. Theoretically, such a situation should be far different with preferential voting. The machines should have a healthy and respectable opposition, and it has been suggested that the feeling of helplessness which was suffered by the independent voter under the old regime would be replaced by a new feeling of individual political responsibility. Such attitudes, it is held, are good soil for the growth of sound government.

The hope of the whole program is that New York city, so long acquainted with corrupt administration, will have a new experience with government equipped to prevent costly mistakes in planning, cut off wasteful expenditures and inefficient methods and employ its resources to improve social conditions, wipe out the slums and beautify a great city naturally favored by its geographical situation as well as by the industry and perseverance of its population. Such an outcome would be skyscraper government.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Billions for the Tenant Class

COMMENTING upon the Federal Government's proposal to do something for the uplift of 2,000,000 tenant farmers in America, this newspaper made the bold statement that the tenant class can be salvaged.

We believe that one of the finest and most convincing exhibits of what can be done in the way of uplift for the underprivileged is the Dionne quintuplets.

Oliva Dionne and his wife were poor, ignorant French-Canadian peasants accustomed to the hardest sort of living. They lived in a tiny shack, subsisted on the coarsest food, never had enough clothing and bedding. And then to them were born five children with many a pop and a splutter.

And a wise neighborhood country doctor arrived in time to save them all. . . . The Red Cross, the public and lastly the Dominion Government stepped in to see that those quintuplets had a chance to live and thrive. Every comfort and every nursing care were provided for them.

The Dionne quintuplets, now in their third year, are familiar to every newspaper reader and every cinema fan in America. Their personalities, their robust health, their intelligence are familiar to everybody. Those five little Dionnes compare favorably with the best babies in any strata of society. . . .

As fine human material exists in the squalid homes of the poor tenant class in this country as can be found on our own Main street or on Park avenue, New York. . . . Low income, coarse and insufficient rations, inadequate clothing, poor housing, lack of education and refining social intercourse: these things destroy human stamina and the will to do.

If the Government spends billions in its efforts to advance the present status of the tenant class, it will be money well spent. It may be too late to salvage some of the oldsters, but there are plenty of the young ones.

The Daily Independent (Elizabeth, N. C.).

British Trade Looks Ahead

THE prospective deficit on our overseas trading account need not yet occasion alarm. The expansion of our imports is the result of healthy causes—the increased activity of our manufacturing industries and the increased spending power of the population as a whole. But a nation is no more able to continue indefinitely to buy without selling than is an individual, and it is profoundly to be hoped that the near future will see an appreciable rise in our export trade. World trade has begun to move upward, and though the movement is at present slow, an acceleration is by no means improbable, so long as there is no fresh political upheaval, for the currency devaluations and the first steps towards a lowering of trade barriers will tend to bring about that restoration of confidence which is so essential. In such a revival Great Britain may confidently expect to share, and indeed to play a leading part.—*Westminster Bank Review.*

Imperial Economics

BRITAIN is not altogether untouched by general recovery, for her mercantile marine is more actively engaged, and at far better rates than even one year ago, while, in addition, her income from overseas investments is substantially enlarged. To some extent the improvement in shipping is traceable to international arrangements designed to raise the level of freight rates in prescribed areas of trade, but these could never have been so effective as they have unless the volume of goods to be carried had increased. Incidentally, it is of interest, in view of the approaching Imperial economic conference, to note that, according to the figures for the first three quarters of this year, a still growing proportion of our external trade is done with British overseas countries. This in itself is a reflex of the conditions of international trade.—*The Midland Bank, British monthly review.*

Against Child Labor

"TIMES are getting better," says The Christian Science Monitor. "In ten states and ninety-eight cities there has been an increase of more than 5000 children employed the first six months of this year as compared with last."

We wonder whether the pay envelopes of these little bent figures are heavy enough to purchase a fair share of what they produce.—*Everett* (Wash.) *News.*

[This appears to be an unintentional distortion of the Monitor's position, which has been consistently against child labor. The quotation itself was from a Monitor editorial opposing child labor.]

Peace and the Press

IT IS my conviction that it will be wrong to leave the present critical situation as regards Japan and China alone, as it is a veritable crisis which might develop into a crisis of not only the Far East but even of the whole world, to the management of the Governments only and hope for a settlement adequate or satisfying. It is the fashion nowadays to speak of national defense in a broad sense; diplomacy should be regarded in as broad a sense, as a concern of the whole nation. What was years ago termed "national policy" meant the same thing. That which can do most under the present conditions of society to influence diplomacy in a broad national sense, especially in the case of Japan and China, is the daily press.

And what have the newspapers done in this direction? What good have they done? I deplore that it is necessary to say that the newspapers appear to me as if they were organs daily engaged in the work of, not promoting, but destroying peace among the nations of the world. This does not apply to our newspapers only. Newspapers in other countries are scarcely any better. This is a result of the newspapers having been carried away by extreme nationalism. . . .

Needless to say, the mission of the press as an international factor is not to become an uncritical servant of bureaucratic diplomacy or its propaganda organ. Its mission is higher, its purpose should be loftier. It should assume the leadership in directing the country's diplomacy. It should serve to deepen understanding among nations and, above all, should be instrumental in laying the foundation for friendship between one nation and another.

In face of the worsening relations between Japan and China in late years, I have often wondered whether there were no means of establishing accord between the newspapers of the two countries; if the pages of China would not cease to splash their pages with their anti-Japanese sentiment, and if the papers of Japan would not rise above their disparagement of China. Should the papers of the two countries be happily brought to work on such a friendly basis, it seems very probable that the relations between the two countries would see a radical turn for the better.—*Tanzan Ishibashi,* in the *Oriental Economist* (Tokyo).